密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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DR. TENNEY ON THE CHINESE SITUATION

IT is with pleasure unalloyed that the *Review* welcomes Dr. Charles Daniel Tenney on his return to China after an absence of almost three years. It is always pleasant to welcome home a distinguished son and while China is in only a secondary sense Dr. Tenney's home, it is safe to say that the latter feels quite as much at home in China as he does in his native land: one does not live in China for close to four decades without coming to look upon the country in a light different from that by which the globe-trotter sees it, and with feelings of affection which no ordinary passer-by can experience. Hundreds of Americans in China have come into personal contact with Dr. Tenney in one or another of the responsible positions which he has held under either the Chinese or American governments. Hundreds of others know him by reputation only. But all who are acquainted with his name and reputation and who are friends of China in her period of strain, doubt, and, we may almost say, despair will note with approval the return of one who embraces clearly within his horizon the viewpoints of both China and America. It was in 1886 that Dr. Tenney became principal of the Anglo-Chinese School of Tientsin – a position which he held for nine years. From early March 1894, to the end of June 1896, he held the post of American vice-consul and interpreter at Tientsin. Some months before laying down the duties of this position Dr. Tenney had become president of the Imperial Chinese University in that city. He continued his function here till 1906, a period of eleven years. In the chaotic interim of the Boxer period—1900-1902—Dr. Tenney held the difficult and responsible position of Chinese Secretary to the Tientsin provisional government; it was due not a little to his ability here that the "T. P. G." was able to accomplish what it did. With the attainment of approximate peace in 1902, the concurrent duties of superintendent of the High and Middle Schools in Chihli province were assumed by Dr. Tenney and carried on till 1906, in which year he became the director of the Chinese government students in America. Many years' study of the Chinese language and literature as well as the political and social conditions in China led to the Doctor's appointment in 1908 as Chinese Secretary to the American Legation in Peking where he stayed four years. After an interval of a little over two years, during part of which time he was Consul at Nanking, Dr. Tenney returned in May 1914 to Peking as Chinese Secretary to the Legation. In July 1919, he became Secretary of Legation Class 1 and Counselor of Legation; less than two months later he was charge d'affaires, and remained so till July

1, 1920. A few months later he returned to the United States on leave.

IN 1909, Dr. Tenney was a member of the Joint International Opium Commission. As far back as 1895 he received the Chinese Double Dragon of the Third Class, Number 1; eight years later the Second Class, Number 3 of the same decoration was conferred upon him. In 1902 he was breveted Mandarin of the Second Class. In 1921 the Republican powers in Peking bestowed on him the Chiao Ho Second Class. Valued quite as highly as these decorations is the LL. D. of Dartmouth his Alma Mater conferred upon Dr. Tenney in 1900. We mention here the honors and responsbilities which have fallen to Charles Daniel Tenney in the course of a long career in China not merely to pay honor where honor is due but to remind our readers—Chinese and foreign—that the words of advice or criticism which fall from the lips of the distinguished visitor are not to be lightly heeded. Interviewed by a representative of the *North China Daily News* of this city as to his thoughts on the Lincheng outrage Dr. Tenney advocated the use of foreign guards on the Chinese railroads who should be under the supervision of foreigners and who could see that both foreigners and natives are fittingly protected. The placing of foreign forces at the chief ports similar to those now garrisoned at Peking and Tientsin was also suggested. It is fairly evident that Dr. Tenney has not forgotten the doings of the Boxers a score of years ago. He, at least, does not find it necessary to visit that small section of the British Legation wall in Peking at the corner of the glacis and the legation canal which ran blood in 1900—a bit of wall left unrepaired, with chipped and broken bricks caused by Boxer bullets, and surmounted by the words roughly painted in black "LEST WE FORGET"—we say that Dr. Tenney does not need to revisit this relic of savagery in order to brush away the cobwebs of age and to read the signs of the times. "The most outstanding change in China since the autumn of 1920, as I see it, is the amazing loss of prestige of the foreigner," remarked this diplomat. "I regard this partly as a result of the too late deportation of the Germans and relations between China and Russia whereby the Chinese have been able to bully the Russians." A little later he added: "With regard to China's working out her own salvation I must confess that I am rather discouraged on account of the lack of patriotism on the part of her leaders. Among the four candidates for the presidency I should be inclined, from what knowledge I have at present, to favor Li Yuan-hung, as being the more regular. I do not place much faith in Dr. Sun, although he is a very efficient Southern leader, because he has not the confidence of the whole country, especially in the North. There is certainly a dearth of strong men."

THERE are two points mentioned by Dr. Tenney which appeal to us as being uncommonly sensible and worthy of stress in these troublous times. The first has been discussed in our columns more than once—notably in an article published in our issue of June 16th last under the caption "Background Factors of Banditry." We may, perhaps, be pardoned for quoting briefly from this article inasmuch as so well-known an observer as Dr. Tenney so evidently heartily concurs in the conclusions therein expressed: "What is noteworthy in recent years is not that there are bandit movements throughout large portions of the country but that the attacks on *foreigners* have been so many and so frequent .... What then is the significance of the attacks upon foreigners in recent years? Sad it is to relate, but a fact that had best be recognized at once by the foreigners in the Orient and by their governments, that the prestige of the West has been considerably lowered during the past two decades throughout large sections of Asia .... Any student of international relations, and more especially of China's relations with the West, must conclude that in the light of past experience such a state of affairs cannot last: the Western Powers must protect their nationals and preclude the possibility of a recurrence of such incidents as have become all too common during the past few years, or expect worse things than the Lincheng affair to occur .... Although the West must treat the East with justice it must assert its strength and demonstrate its power by action, if and whenever, it is necessary .... The quicker the European and American governments realize the true conditions in China and the parlous situations of their nationals in eastern Asia the sooner will one large part of the world be righted. And China herself and her suffering people will return to the path of prosperity which they have tried in the past, and which they are well qualified by nature to travel again."

THE second point touched on by Dr. Tenney is this: friends of China, foreign and native, young and old, experienced and inexperienced have delivered themselves *ad nauseum* of parallels with optimistic conclusions drawn to show the similarity between conditions in China now and those in the United States during the so-called (and truly so-called) Critical Period which followed the conclusion of the Peace of Paris and the ratification of the Federal Constitution in 1788. Now, in the first place, historical parallels are notoriously dangerous—only prophecies are more so—for history does *not* repeat itself. In the second place, although we may grant certain apparent similarities we wish to observe that almost *twelve* years have passed since the actual overthrow of the Manchus and China now seems to be as far away as, if not further than, ever from a stable government. The Peace of Paris by which American independence was recognized was signed in September 1783; less than five years later, on June 21, 1788 to be precise, New Hampshire, the ninth of the thirteen states—which completed the necessary two-thirds—ratified the federal constitution which ensured the foundation of a stable central government—and the Critical Period was past. Moreover, consider only a few of the men who helped to form the American Constitution: George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison,—these are but the immortals who participated. The list of indisputably eminent ones might be trebled and quadrupled and the half would not then be told. We are not chauvinistic in making this statement, nor are we trying to make the eagle scream. There is a homely saying that, "The proof of the pudding lies in the eating", the meaning of which is obvious. Step by step through the Critical Period the great and unselfish leaders and those who were to become the Fathers of the Constitution were laboring on the task of bringing order out of chaos, peace from strife, and mutual trust instead of jealousy. Not always did they agree among themselves as to what was best—many and fiery were their disputes preceding and during the constitutional convention—but this is to be expected where a group of real intellectuals congregate. Great thoughts, like sparks, are struck off by hammering. Regretfully do we agree with the

remarks of Dr. Tenney, a man widely traveled, deeply cultured, a gentleman of the old school who "knows his China", as the saying is. Would that we might honestly differ from his conclusion. and disprove his assertion by enumerating a sizeable list of unselfish and really able leaders such as pulled the American States out of the post-Revolutionary slough of despond. We do not insinuate—nor do we believe—that China is entirely lacking such men, but unfortunately they are in such an infinetesimal minority as to be quite helpless. Well may Americans, English, and their broadminded and honest-thinking Chinese friends ponder the remarks of Dr. Tenney as he sees fit to take his interviewers into his confidence on China's present-day plight.

JAPAN'S PRESENT POSITION AND FURTHER NAVAL REDUCTION

SEVERAL news reports have reached the Far East in the last few days to the effect that President Coolidge is sounding the various powers and especially Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan on the subject of another arms conference for the purpose of discussing further limitation of naval and air fighting craft. It is now beginning to be realized by the general public that the Naval Limitation Treaty adopted at Washington, February 6, 1922, constituted but a beginning in the great problem of limiting armament for the reason that the treaty only prevents further construction of capital ships and aircraft carriers. Although a serious attempt was made to place a limit upon auxiliary fighting craft such as crusiers and submarines it was impossible to arrive at an understanding. France refused to agree to any limitation upon the further construction of submarines and Japan refused to play the game in respect to placing a limit upon the further construction of cruisers. Although many observers at the Conference believed that there was a private understanding between the French and Japanese, the general opinion of the public, and without question President Harding shared in this belief, that the moral force of the arms limitation treaty would be sufficient to deter any nation from going ahead with the construction of auxiliary fighting craft. Naval men, who usually keep their eyes on the essentials, however, thought otherwise and events of the past year and a half have justified them in their contention, that the so-called moral forces would not be sufficiently strong to hold all of the powers in line. The events of the last year have shown that Japan was the first nation to break away from the spirit of the Washington Conference, for scarcely was her signature dry on the treaty when she began ordering so many crusiers and submarines that their tonnage exceeded the collective total of similar ships building or projected by all the other powers. When Japan was asked for an explanation of her actions the only reply which was given was to the effect that she had to save her national shipbuilding industry by keeping the yards busy. In short, her shipyards which were made idle through the cancellation of orders for capital ships had to be kept going with minor naval orders for cruisers and submarines "in order to prevent economic distress".

ALTHOUGH this argument was considered to be a pretty flimsy one, naval men in both the United States and Great Britain had to recognize the situation which existed and plan to meet it. Hence we have the British plans for a naval base at Singapore and the prospect of a bill in the United States Congress this winter for an addition to America's auxiliary fighting craft to meet the menace which Japan is providing in her excess production of 10,000 ton fast cruisers. To put the case baldly the arms limitation agreement negotiated at the Washington Conference, viewed now from a perspective of a year and a half, has had the effect of building a dam half way across a river. The channel has been narrowed but the current has been increased. The nations have ceased building capital fighting ships and airplane carriers, but the construction of submarines and cruisers and fighting planes has been accelerated. Japan was first to violate the spirit of the treaty and now all other nations in self defence are forced to meet the challenge. This brings us down to the earthquake catastrophe of September 1, which without question has served to vitally cripple Japan's naval program. Although nothing definite has been said by the officials of Japan regarding the damage wrought to her naval establishment by the earthquake and fire, rumors are in circulation regarding wholesale destruction of the great naval base at Yokosuka, the outlying fortifications, oil and fuel stores and probably many of her fighting craft which were anchored at the Yokosuka harbor. Some naval men are authority for the statement that the damage wrought to Japan's naval establishment is so serious that the country has been reduced to the naval status of France and Italy as set by the arms limitation treaty, that is, a third rate naval power. According to the treaty the capital ships of the four powers of America, Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy were fixed at a ratio of 5-5-3-1 3/4.

SO now if the rumors regarding the destruction to her naval equipment, that is, naval base, oil and fuel stores, fortifications and fighting ships, are true, or even half true, Japan has been seriously crippled and the result may be that her statesmen will now be ready to listen to a plan for an absolute limitation on all fighting craft. The practical effect of the earthquake, even outside of the matter of destruction wrought to naval establishment, will be to cripple Japan in the naval race, for the economic and industrial reconstruction necessary is so vast that there certainly will not be sufficient money for both internal reconstruction and the carrying out of the new naval program. This therefore, offers an opportunity for a move on the part of the United States which will constitute genuine altruism in the relations of America and Japan, and it is to be hoped that President Coolidge will be able to carry out his program for a new arms limitation conference. Neither the United States nor Great Britain desire to take advantage of Japan because of the blow which she has received, therefore the logical thing to do would be to call another conference and extend the Washington Conference treaty to meet Japan's present position. This would relieve Japan of the nightmare of foreign aggression which she apparently still labors under and permit her to devote her entire energy to industrial and economic reconstruction. It would constitute genuine friendship to the Japanese people and relieve them of a taxation burden that might easily have disastrous political consequences to the land if they were to be forced to bear the burden of a continuance of the naval race in addition to internal reconstruction.

CHANG CHIEN MAKES PLEA FOR FOREIGN CAPITAL

CHANG Chien, the Nantung magnate, is distributing pamphlets in Chinese and English, in which he discusses the need for China to increase its production of raw cotton. At present, Chinese mills import 35 percent of the raw cotton consumed by them with the result they are dependent on foreign market prices, which, in years of shortage abroad, are ruinous. Though 96 percent of the cotton goods manufactured in China are consumed within the country, still China imports between 100 and 150 million taels of cotton goods annually. Moreover, the potential demand of the Chinese people for cotton goods has hardly been developed at all, due to the high price of foreign cotton and the unsatisfactory status of the China cotton industry. China possesses every condition necessary to develop a cotton industry which will rival if not surpass that of America. It has the population to absorb vast quantities of goods, cheap and abundant labor, and plenty of suitable cotton growing land. The present step, as Chang Chien logically expounds, toward the realization of that goal is balancing the supply of raw cotton in China with the spindlage. He would like the help of foreign capital.

CHINA'S cotton industry is one of the many war babies born in the Orient, and elsewhere. Prior to 1914, a few mills, chiefly British, found ample supply of raw cotton in China for their needs. Most of the cotton goods used in China was imported. The war choked those imports, sending the price for China manufactures way up. Chinese made a mad scramble for cotton manufacturing machinery, which waspurchased at peak prices. Mills were shot up without thought of the supply of raw material because it took but very little manufacturing to realize immense profits. Since the war and the post-war boom passed, however, and depression set in, knocking the bottom out of the price of cotton, the Chinese manufacturers find themselves dependent in a large measure on raw cotton from abroad to feed their mills and faced by competition from foreign manufactured goods in setting their prices. China is without power to set up a protective tariff, and the mills are skating on the edge of bankruptcy. With efficient manufacturing methods and a sufficient supply of raw cotton, China can manufacture cotton for home consumption cheaper than it can be imported. The crying need is for increased cotton acreage, and for that capital is needed.

AT present, China has 33,000,000 mow (1/6 of an acre) planted to cotton. Chang Chien asserts that, in three districts alone, the Yangtze and Huai river valleys, Chihli province, and the northeastern and northwestern border provinces, there are 38,000,000 mow which could profitably be planted to cotton. It costs about $20 a mow to prepare land for cotton growing. To plant some 17,000,000 more mows of cotton to cover the 35 percent of raw material now imported to feed the Chinese mills would involve an expenditure of about $340,000,000 Mex. China has not the money, or if it has the money, not the inclination, to lay out such a sum in a brief period of time. To increase the cotton acreage gradually means years of terribly hard sledding for the cotton manufacturers. Chang Chien would like to see foreign capital come in to put the industry on its feet with as little delay as possible. Foreign capital could not be directly invested in agricultural land in China, because of treaty prohibitions, but it could be indirectly guaranteed in the foreign settlements. Certainly, this opportunity, if properly presented to foreign capitalists, ought to be as attractive as the bulk of the investments, Americans say, have seen fit to make in European countries in the last couple of years.

America Should Get Out of the Philippines

(From the Chicago Tribune)

A religious war is flourishing in Mindanao. Mindanao is one of the islands collectively known as the Philippines, which you may recall were taken over by the government some time ago and remain a possession more or less of this republic. On the island of Mindanao the tribe known as Moros are Moslems, and, as Mr. Kipling remarked of Fuzzy Wuzzy, they are "first rate fighting men." At the moment, under the leadership of certain religious fanatics, they are threatening to clean up the constabulary, fire the schoolhouses, destroy the telephones, and otherwise abolish the fetiches of the infidel. A pitched battle is reported in which fifty Moros are said to have been killed; the casualties of the constabulary not being given. We are told also of other outbreaks during recent months.

It is our belief that the Philippines are a nuisance of which Uncle Sam would do well to divest himself. There is, of course, the doctrine that we ought to keep them for the sake of the Filipinos, but the most articulate of the latter do not hold this doctrine. We can stay and keep the peace at our own expense, killing Moros who want us to stay and protecting Tagalogs who want us to get out. We can hold the islands until the Japanese want them, and then we can fight a long and costly war to keep something we don't need and don't want. But why?

At present we have no real policy respecting the Philippines. Under Wilson the Tagalogs were taken into the government and their appetite for more jobs was whetted. They have a chance for good government and accelerated progress under gifted colonial administrators. But they don't want them. They want the right to misgovern themselves, and we cannot see that we have any duty or interest to deny them. But they ought to misgovern at their own expense, not at ours. That is how the situation is now developing, and it will get worse if we drift as we are going now. It is our conviction that we ought to get out.

Copyright and Trademark Case Decided

Decision was handed down on September 21 at the Imternational Mixed Court, Shanghai, by Assessor Allman and Magistrate Loh in connection with the suit of Messrs, G. and C. Merriam Company against the Commercial Press. Ltd., for allegel piracy of copyright and infringement of trademark as regards publication of "Webster's Collegiate Dictionary."

As regards the piracy of copyright, the judgement read:

"Courts do not enforce rights and obligations that are merely ethical or moral, but are confined to rights and obligations that are legal or come within equity. Ethics and morals are left to the realm of good conscience. This court, therefore disclaims any power or intention of passing upon the ethical or moral principles involved in this case.

"As to the legal rights here involved the plaintiffs have failed to produce sufficient proof that they have copyright privileges in either the United States or that they have filed application for provisional registration of copyright in China. The plaintiffs' petition in respect to copyright is, therefore dismissed."

It was decided that the use by the Commercial Press of the trademark which was very similar to that used on Webster's dictionaries, was illegal. Citing that the trademark had been used by the plaintiffs for 20 or 30 years, the decision went on to state:

"The court is of the opinion that by such long use of the particular design and combination of words the plaintiffs have acquired proprietary rights therein. This right has been acquired by long use and we do not see that registration, or the lack thereof, of the design and wording in question in the United States or elsewhere could in any manner affect such right. This long use in China would *per se* vest proprietary rights in the plaintiffs in this country irrespective of whether the design and wording were used and or registered in the United States."

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The Crash Of "Superefficiency" in Japan

BY PHILIP KERBY

(Correspondent, New York Tribune)

THE story of the Japanese Earthquake will never be told! All the accounts published regarding the greatest cataclysm of our time are but snatchy sketches, giving but glimpses of the disaster from individual viewpoints of the survivors. No one has been able to write a comprehensive story of the various phases, with a wealth of detail and graphic description, not even the "flower of Nipponese Journalism," since the authorities, including everyone from the highest government officials to the smallest petty office holder have done everything in their power to thwart the best efforts of a corps of trained writers who were on the spot, and who because of their long residence in Japan were eminently equipped to give the world a comprehensive and complete story of the bravery and heroism of the sufferers as well as the crass stupidity and blundering impudence of those in authority.

It was just another example of an overdose of Teutonic training, which along with militaristic ideas had been absorbed for so many years, that when the great crisis came, the officials were absolutely bewildered because there was no one who could issue the necessary orders. No orders were issued regarding feeding the refugees for two days, and in consequence the refugees went hungry! A concrete example of waiting for orders, when prompt and summary action was demanded, is the case of the Captain of the *Korea Maru*, the large and palatial liner belonging to the Toyo Kissen Kaisha which was in Yokohama harbor at the time of the 'quake.

While Yokohama was in flames, and the boats from the *Empress of Australia* and the *Andre le Bon* where making countless trips to the shore and taking off as many people as possible, the Captain of the *Korea Maru*, refused to lower a boat, refused to throw a life preserver to swimming refugees in the water, and even raised his companion ladder, so that none should come aboard.

Until eleven o'clock Sunday morning, September 2, he maintained this attitude until a wireless message from the Ministry of the Navy, informed him officially that there had been an earthquake and fire, and asked him to assist in the rescue of refugees. He then permitted only the most important families of Japanese to come aboard.

The action of the Captain of the *Korea Maru* was repeated innumerable times by all the officials. Because the central police station burned in Tokyo the sub-stations refused to act on their own authority, to send out details to prevent looting, to assist the sufferers, or to try to establish anything approximating order. It was not until some four days later that the city was placed under martial law, and when the troops moved in, the entire city was saved from looting by various wild bands of maurauders.

Hence it is small wonder that comparatively little was done to aid the corps of newspapermen who were frantically endeavoring to cable the news of the disaster to a waiting world. The first thing that happened as soon as a modicium of order was restored was to clap on a rigid censorship, permitting practically nothing but official statements to be issued. The cabinet had not met, since it was impossible to discover where the majority of the newly appointed members had taken refuge, and accordingly no official statement could be issued, consequently "there was no news." Messages totalling thousands of words were piled high awaiting the censor, who refused to act because he had no one to tell him what to censor and what to let pass.

When I arrived in Tokyo after obtaining one of the coveted passes from the "Kenshaw" of Kobe, who was of two minds whether or not to permit newspapermen to go to Tokyo, no one ever gave my pass with its big red seal so much as a passing glance. I roamed at will all over Tokyo and Yokohama and was never asked for credentials of any sort or description. But when it came to trying to send any messages,—that was another matter.

I was informed that the Tokyo telegraph station which had been repaired, was in a position to accept messages of fifty words in the morning and fifty words in the afternoon, provided that they were not in code and "contained no deleterious statements" to the Japanese government. The accredited correspondents of all the large newspapers and news agencies in the world who were assembled in Tokyo held a meeting of protest, and went to the Ministry of Communications complaining that 100 words a days was manifestly inadequate, to give even the text of official announcements which issued by various cabinet ministers on their own responsibility.

The assistant secretary who was in charge of press matters received the press delegation with the usual solemnity befitting the seriousness of the occasion, "washed his hands in the air" several times, after hearing the just grievances, and remarked "I am veery sorrow for you—I can do nothing. It is the order." Thus ended the interview.

We expostulated at some length, and tried to explain that every country in the world was doing its utmost to raise large funds for the relief of the stricken population, and that the Japanese were "Cutting off their own noses" by not permitting a wider dissemination of news abroad, which would stir up greater giving. The secretary listened patiently for some time, and when at last we had run out of breath, replied,

"I am veery sorrow for you".

I met this same attitude on all sides whenever I chanced to encounter any of the officials. I thought at first that it was the usual Japanese spartanism, wishing to deprecate their losses, and make as light of them as possible, the feeling that having an earthquake destroy your capital was a misdemeanor, and something to be ashamed of. I later learned from several sources, both official and otherwise, that the government officials had adopted this attitude as a result of specific instructions, that if the news of the inefficiency of the government during one of the greatest crises in a nation's history became common property, the people themselves would demand an explanation, and failing a satisfactory answer, would demand drastic changes in their government. Japanese history records the fact that following the last great quake and fire more than half a century ago, the Shogunate cracked and fell shortly thereafter. It is doubtless to obviate a recurrence of this, that the Japanese are seeking to maintain the greatest secrecy regarding the extent of the disaster.

This secrecy is particularly "adamant" regarding their actual naval losses. The Minister of the Navy had declined to make any statement, official or otherwise regarding the losses suffered by the navy although it is a fact of common knowledge that the largest naval base at Yokosuka has been wholly destroyed, that two of their large battleships the *Mikayshima* and the *Tokushima* have been destroyed, likewise the *Mitsu* which was the subject of much argument at the Washington conference.

The world did not know either that there were enormous subterranean oil storage tanks at Yokosuka yard, where the Japanese navy had been hoarding oil for the past seven years. The purchase of great quantities of oil from Batavia had been the subject of much comment, since it was thought that the Japanese consumption of oil was trebled and quardrupled during the past four years. Instead of being stored in tanks located above ground, special reservoirs were constructed at the great yards, and hoarded for an "emergency". The quake destroyed a series of these reservoirs at Yokosuka, entailing a loss of some fifty million barrels.

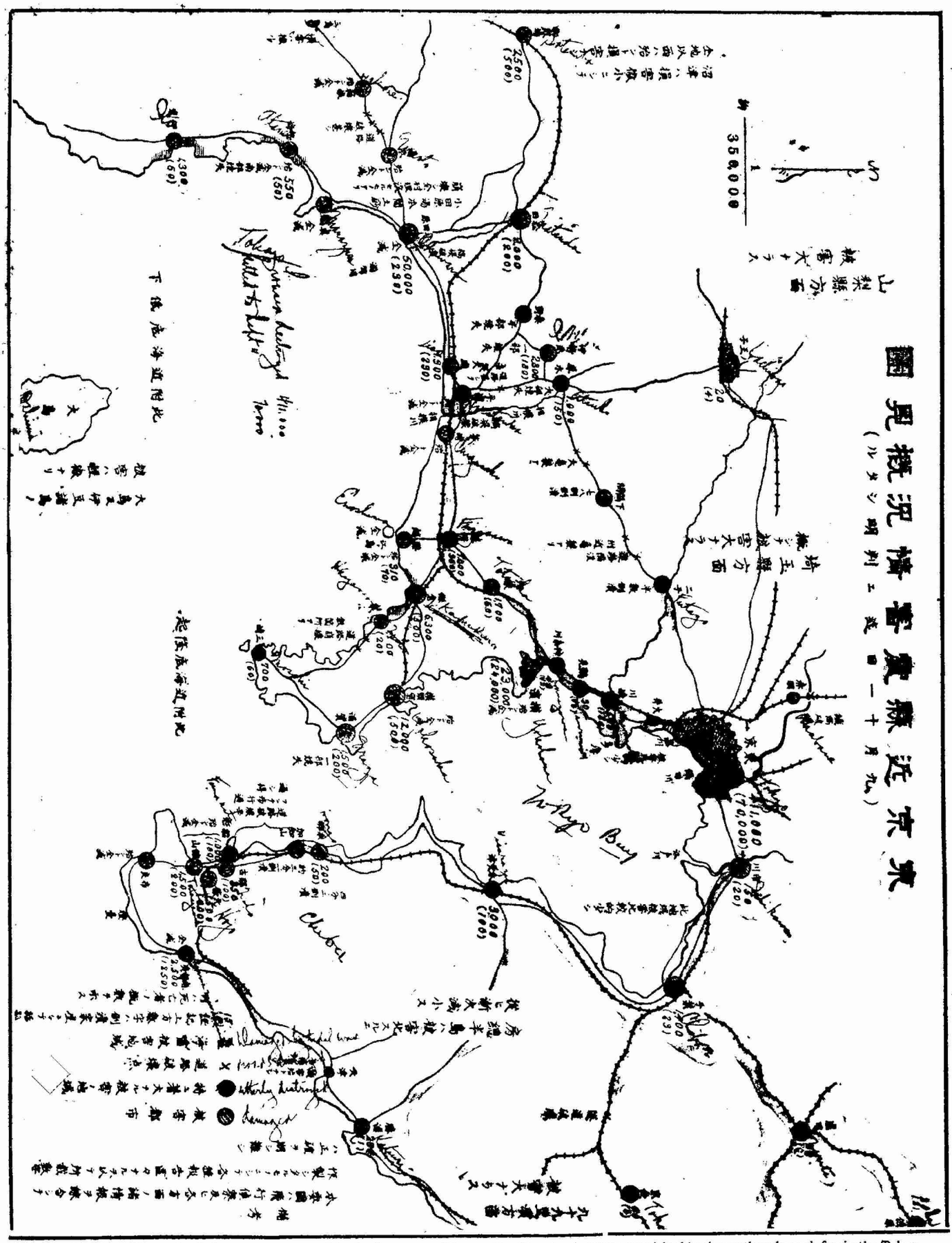
How much better it would have been if the naval losses had been made public in a starightfoward official announcement, rather than leaking out through gossip which always magnifies the smallest details to huge proportions.

The world mourns for Japan's loss, mourns the death of 147 foreigners who were killed at Yokohama, some of whom undoubtedly could have been saved if the Captain of the *Korea Maru* had played the part of a man, instead of a puppet in the navy hierarchy.

The story of the Japanese quake will never be told, with the temporary collapse of government, the connivance to the massacre of some 1,500 Koreans, many of whom were tortured and burned in the most fiendish manner possible, before death came at last to relieve them from their sufferings. I myself saw the bodies of several Koreans ripped from limb to limb on the road to Tokyo from Yokohama.

Perhaps it is just as well that the story of the quake is never told in its entirety, perhaps the Japanese are right in maintaining their attitude of strict secrecy, since if all the deta ls were known it would make a black bar sinister of the Escutcheon of Nippon, a bar which would preclude her entrance in the family of civilized nations.

Map of Tokyo District Devastated by Earth-Quake and Fire



The above illustration is from a map prepared by the Japanese military authorities showing the area visited by the earthquake and fire in the Tokyo district on September 1 and week following. According to the record accompanying this map which was brought to Shanghai by Junius Wood, correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, the number of houses destroyed amounted to 539,680 and the number of dead accounted for up to September 11 amounted to 99,622. The latter figure probably does not account for a fourth or third of the total number of dead, but only the number of bodies which had been disposed of by cremation by September 11. The worst destruction was on and about the three peninsulas which jut out into the ocean in the Tokyo district and as far as can be ascertained the disturbance had its center in the volcano on Oshima island just out of Tokyo harbor.

Possible Political Consequences of the Japanese Disaster

BY H. P. SHASTRI

THE great earthquake and fire in Japan will not only affect the economic situation of the country, but it will also have a tremendous affect on the political situation. The Japanese are emotional, and meditative, and Buddhistic influences on their psychology are still very great. The materialistic explanations of the causes leading to the catestrophe are not likely to satisfy the people of Japan generally, though they may prove sufficient for the minds of the Westernised Japanese, who are few in number compared to the whole population.

"Why have the gods sent this calamity on our heads?" will ask the Shintoists. "There is no effect without a cause, and what *Karma*, national or individual, is responsible for the disaster?" will ask the followers of the Buddha.

The people are likely to conclude that nothing but the application of some of the new ideals of Machiavellian type in which self-interest alone is the motive power can be the subjective cause of this calamity. The growth of an imperialistic, capitalistic industry, and the hyper-nationalistic spirit, calling for expansion at any cost, the false standards of life resting on self-interest and individualism will stand out before the national mind as the real cause of the calamity. Is not imperialism a great sin? Does the military expansion, exploitation of men and women in industrial factories pay in the long run? What guarantee is there that the force which destroyed the labors of fifty years of Ito, Ekubo, Yamagata and others in one minute can not do the same again when a new and better Tokyo is built up? They will say that a strong navy and a military force may defeat a Russia or a China and capture a Tsingtao but they are powerless before the superior forces. It is evident that militarism and imperialism will receive a severe shock, and the national mind will think of the spiritual ideals to be adopted as the guides of the national policies.

A new Tokyo built on modern lines will introduce newer ideas also. The thoughts of democracy which have been branded as dangerous so far will creep into the society and tend to the growth of the national mind. The people will assert themselves, and demand wider participation in the administration of the country. The iron heel of the police will find itself powerless before the popular will for freedom of press and opinion.

It is the firm conviction of the writer that Japan will never become a Soviet republic, and that her monarchy is based on adamantine foundations. Still the activities of the socialists who are out of the jails will give their ideas to the people, and may produce a strong check against capitalism. The workers may be successful in having shorter hours of work and better wages. As every Japanese worker can read and write they will devote the vacant hours to the study of the "liberal thoughts," and thus accentuate the political situation by demanding more political rights, and more liberal administration.

The spontaneous and exceedingly generous help given by America and China to the people and the real sympathy demonstrated by them toward Japan will teach the people that neither America nor China is the enemy of the Japanese people. Now it has been established beyond doubt that America may not approve of some of the policies of Japan but she is not her enemy as she used to be painted before the disaster. Britain is too busy with her own problems in India, Mesopotamia, and at home, and has no desire for expansion in the Pacific. This will give rise to the question of the curtailment in the expenditure on navy and army, and devotion of the surplus funds to education, sanitation and research work. As the liberal ideas progress the institution of *genro* can not remain unaffected, and the real administrative power may pass into the hands of the people of Japan who are as good as any other cultured people in the world. Russell's allegation (in his recent book, "The Problem of China; Century Co. N. Y.) that Japan is unneighborly may become groundless and a spirit of real fraternity between China and Japan may prevail soon.

We do not find much wrong in the colonial policy of Japan and granting that self-government is the birth right of each and every nation, Korea and Formosa are, perhaps better governed than Java and Annam. But the disaster will affect the colonial policy of Japan, and we will see a better and more progressive government in Chosen as well as in Taiwan. Without the whole-hearted cooperation of the colonies, Japan can not rebuild the fallen Capital and Yokohama. To secure that cooperation she will have to rely on reforms in her colonies and real betterment for the peoples rather than on military force.

The Yamamoto cabinet is not likely to last long. The people are getting tired of military or naval statesmen, and as soon as the people have recovered from the shock of the disaster they will demand a cabinet led by their own representatives, and not the one forced upon them by the Satsuma-Chosu class. The future government of Japan may belong to men like Ukis Ozaki or Viscount Kato. The great and spiritual sympathy given by the Prince Regent to the people and the anxiety shown by him for the stricken people coupled with the handsome donation which he gave as an individual may bring the people and the throne closer, and give a fatal blow to militarism which has impoverished the people, and is still demanding more and more money. A modern Tokyo and Yokohama will bring a greater influx of modern ideas, and many of the civil institutions of Japan like the *Yoshewaras* and *Geishas* will become unpopular and suffer for want of patronage, and thus there will be greater purity among the people.

America brought out Japan from the solitude and stagnation of 260 years in 1853, and now American sympathy and help may open the eyes of the people to the true value of democracy.

The Nippon of everlasting glory, which has remained hid under the ashes of militarism and bureaucracy will shine forth soon and contribute to the world-civilization and tend toward the spiritualization of the Malenalistic West.

Shanghai, Sept. 26, 1923.

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Chinese Bankers Attempt to Control Government Finance

BY HAROLD M. FLEMING

ONE of the most favorable signs of the times in Peking in the last month has been the announcement of the organization of the Chinese creditors of the government. Almost simultaneous with this was the calling of a general conference of the Bankers' Associations of China for the latter part of this month at Shanghai by the Chinese Bankers' Association of that city to consider among other things the present crisis in the finances of the government. These two items are evidences of a growing movement among the Chinese bankers to control the finances of the government, which is the healthiest development in the entire financial situation of the day.

The formation of the Four-Power Consortium in 1920, controlling the strongest banking interests of the four richest nations in the world, and its refusal to loan China further funds except with strict supervision and for constructive purposes, left the government the alternatives of reforming her financial system, and cutting out the abuses by which the present regime lives, or of borrowing from Chinese bankers.

An attempt was made immediately afterward by the Chinese bankers to organize a Chinese Consortium, which would make loans to the government upon the same terms as the foreign consortium. But the Chinese Consortium was not strong enough to control the banking power of China. It has succeeded to date in effecting one single constructive loan, on the lines laid down by the Four-Power Consortium, namely the $6,000,000 car loan made in 1921, made for the purchase of rolling stock for the Peking-Hankow Railway, secured upon the rolling stock of that road, and with the disbursement of the money under the strict supervision of the bankers. They effected a second loan to the government of another $6,000,000, which was destined, contrary to the tenets of the consortium, to the purely administrative task of meeting the government's New year's obligations in January 1922. Since then the Chinese Consortium has failed to effect any further loans.

More serious than its failure to make constructive loans to the government, however, has been its failure to prevent wasteful administrative loans being made to the government by other Chinese banks outside the Chinese Consortium. These have enabled the government to keep up its reckless and suicidal policy of paying current expenses out of a loans, made at high rates of interest, with heavy discounts and exorbitant commissions.

This ever available source of loans for the payment of its current expenses has a doubly deleterious effect on the government: it makes it independent of both parliament and of any body of voters whom it might need in order to vote taxes to it; and it enables the present military warlord system, with its host of blood-suckers tapping central and provincial treasuries, to continue. Were the government forced to find its money by taxes and levies instead of by unsecured loans, it would be faced with the necessity of remodelling its entire fiscal policy. But at the present time it takes the money of speculative bankers who are bribed to shut their eyes to improper use of their money, and to the fact that it will probably not even be repaid. High commissions, big squeezes, heavy discounts, and high interest rates are used for this purpose.

Pitted against Peking in this struggle between responsible and irresponsible government are the conservative and solid banks of all China. Their first effort to curb the government, the Chinese Consortium, has so far failed in its object. But in other forms they have taken up the same task; notably through the Bankers' Associations in the principal cities of China—Peking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Tientsin, and Hankow. It is a notable fact, so reported, that those banks which have kept away from financial relations with the government are uniformly stronger than those which have become involved in loans to the Peking Ministry of Finance.

These associations must not be confused with the consortium. They are general organizations designed not solely for fiscal relations with the government. The bankers associations of all China meet at regular intervals and take measures for the improvement of the finance and currency of China, and any other things which concern the banking world. The following were the agenda of the last conference, which was held in Hankow in March of this year: maintenance of the Chinese domestic sinking fund without alteration; adjustment of China's foreign and native loans and debts; refunding of two and a half million dollars by the French Banque Industrielle de Chine for notes cashed in 1921; the reorganization of the Chinese national currency; organization of a popular committee to supervise the readjustment of China's national debts and obligations; the immediate establishment of a united office of the various Chinese bankers' associations in Shanghai for securing combined action in effecting financial and economic reforms in the country; the prohibition of the sale of premium bonds of deposit savings institutions for preventing swindling through lottery tickets.

These bankers' associations control a larger amount of capital than does the Chinese Consortium; but their attitude toward the government has been more lenient. Significant, therefore, was the tone of a note addressed to the Finance Ministry by the Peking Bankers' Association in the spring of this year, a document which traversed the recent history of Chinese national finance in a manner that was utterly condemnatory to the government. It charged the government with breaking faith on all sides; it pointed out that domestic and foreign loans were being defaulted without compunction; and it stated that the government's credit was ruined. After reviewing the series of bad loans and dishonest financial transactions which have marked the course of the government in the past five years, it included this paragraph:

> By disregarding the service of internal loans, the government is not giving protection to the private property of the people as it ought to give, and by defaulting the foreign obligations, the government is destroying its credit abroad, which has hitherto long enjoyed good standing in the world's money markets. Such being the case, the people will no longer give their co-operation to the government, and the sources of national income will be dried up. Such being the case, the position of China in the family of nations will be lowered again, and the possibility of further loss of financial right to other nations is in sight."

The Peking Bankers' Association is aware, however, that so long as members of the bankers' profession can be found by the government to advance it money, the government will continue in its present course. When the strong and the conservative bankers can gain a sufficient control of the money market, or all the speculative banks become thoroughly tired of making worthless loans to the government, then the bankers can call a halt to the government; but not before that.

A great difficulty faces the bankers at the present time, in that while they are reluctant to support the government in its financial policy, nevertheless a limited amount of support must be given in order to prevent serious financial trouble and even internal disorder. The bankers must further contend with the greed of individuals in the banking world who are tempted by the possibility of high commissions, big squeezes, and graft without end, to continue to promote these unproductive loans though thoroughly aware that in all probability the money actually loaned will never be refunded.

There is the further difficulty that the government, wherever possible, is out to "shake down" the banks for as much money as it can get out of them by any means short of force. A recent instance was an attempt by financial interests in the government to clean up on the important Bank of China, one of the largest of the modern Chinese banks. The acting cabinet tried to take advantage of the bank by appointing its director general, Mr. Wang Ke-min as Finance Minister. According to report it was then intended to issue some five or six million dollars worth of bank notes to finance the coming presidential election. At any rate fearing that his instatement as Finance Minister would bring about the ruin of the bank, the shareholders of the Bank of China requested him not to accept the Finance portfolio, stating that otherwise the branches and agencies must declare independence and sever relations with the head office.

The banks and the government are thus even now locked in a struggle upon which depends the financial future of China. The government has succeeded in squeezing the railways out of their best revenues, so that they are now destitute of funds; it has shaken down the mining companies, and the construction projects; and now it is intent upon squeezing out the banks; while the banks, on the other hand, realize that their future development as well as the future economic development of China, depends upon squeezing the present dishonesty and bad finance out of the government.

Hence the special significance which attaches itself to the following item which appeared in the *Ching Pao* of August 8th of this year.

> "Government's Creditors Organize—Under the auspices of the Peking Bankers' Association, an association of the domestic creditors who have advanced money to the government has been formed. Branch associations have also been organized at Hankow, Tientsin, and Harbin, while at Shanghai, Tsinan, and Hangchow

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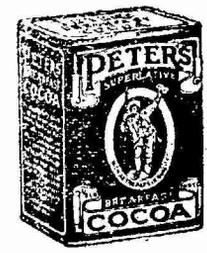

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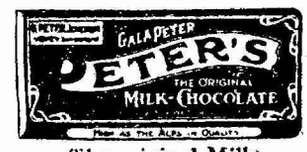

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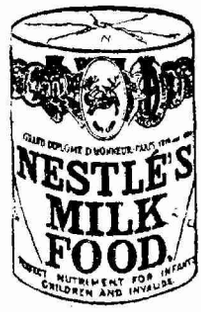

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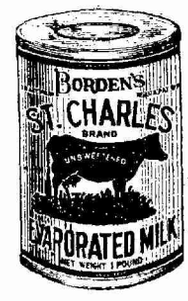

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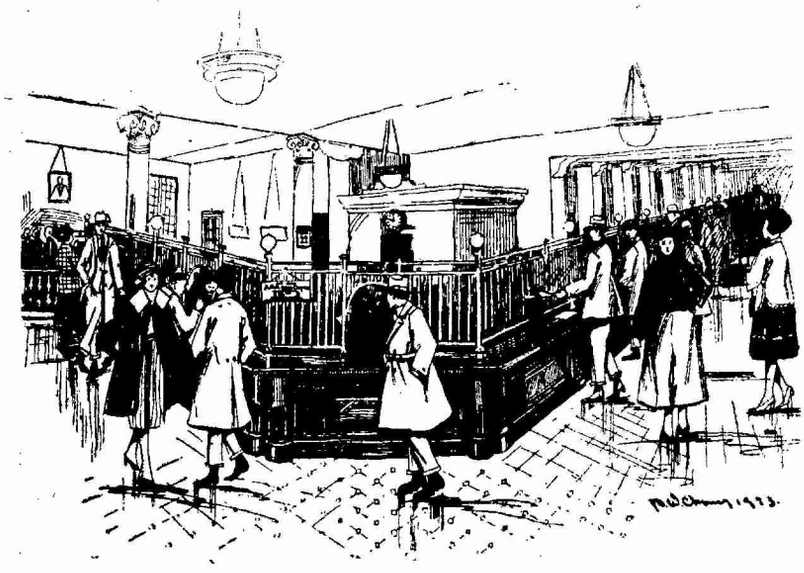

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similar steps are being taken by those who have financial claims upon the government."

The increase in the number and capitalization of the modern' banks in China, as distinguished from the old style native banks, is very striking. Approximately one hundred and fifty banks are now operating, with between four and five hundred branches, with a total authorized capital equal to over four hundred million silver dollars. The percentage of paid-up authorized capital is, in many instances, far below the appropriate figure. The National Industrial Bank of China, for instance, is supposed to be capitalized at twenty million dollars, but really only two and a half million dollars of capital are paid up. The amount of loans is, in most cases, smaller than that of deposits. Total cash in vaults amounting to 16½ percent of total deposit is a figure none too high.

Of the 150 or so banks a large majority do a general commercial banking business. In the last three years, however, there has been a strong tendency towards specialization. Special banks have been organized for the cotton, tea, coal, silk, flour-milling, and other trades, and other standard trades are following. It was not until the last few years that banks had developed in the large cities of China with a sense of the relation between commerce and banking, and between the banker and the development of industry. Among other things these banks have organized warehouse companies to help in the movement of raw materials and their officers have taken important positions on the directorates of many industrial and commercial companies. The growth of Chinese owned and managed commercial corporations is largely due to the inspiration and assistance rendered by the modern Chinese banks.

These banks are financed almost entirely as joint stock companies, the shareholders being business men or officials. The purchase of shares in these banks has stimulated investments in commercial and financial companies and is developing a habit of investing money rather than hoarding it, as has been the custom in China.

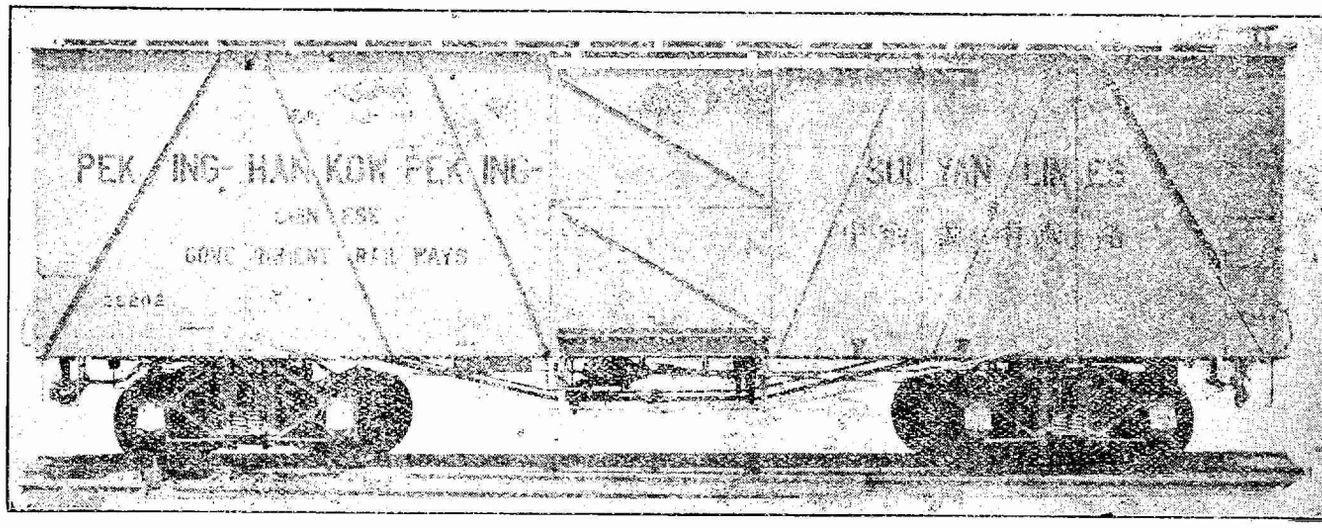
This transfer of sayings from unproductive hoarding into productive bank investments or deposits is one of the important functions which the banks are actively encouraging. Four principal Chinese banks have recently entered the savings department business, and others who have not done so are preparing to follow their example. By the establishment of branch banks through the interior, the banks are scooping up the surplus savings of the country and making them available for productive purposes. Thus they are preparing the way for Chinese industry, Chinese railways, and Chinese economic progress in general, to be developed with domestic capital—a consummation devoutly to be wished by all who desire good for China.

Preparing for the Financial Reconstruction of China

The inauguration of the work of the Commission for the Readjustment of China's Finances was held in Peking on September 19. This commission which is headed by Dr. W. W. Yen, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting Premier, plans to make a thorough examination of the entire financial situation of China and to devise plans for improvement. The following paragraphs are reproduced from an address delivered by Dr. Yen at the ceremony which marked the opening of the work of the commission. "If I may be permitted to outline the programme of this Commission, I may say that its attention will, to begin with, be directed to an examination of the government loans and, in the end, be directed to the devising of means for their readjustment. As you all are aware, the problem of Chinese finance is an exceedingly complicated one, and any attempt to work out a plan which shall solve the whole problem, comprehensively as well as exhaustively, will occupy many months. It would, therefore, seem wiser to approach the various phases of the problem according to their degree of importance- e. g. to study the more urgent ones first and those less pressing later. In this way the accomplishment of something definite may be expected, and the efforts of this Commission may not end with indefinite discussion.

"It seems to be well accepted that the restoration of public confidence will have the effect of strengthening a country's financial foundations. The readjustment of national loans being a step in this direction, consequently demands the government's earliest attention—a fact which appears to be appreciated by the government and borne out by the establishment of this Commission. This Commission will accordingly investigate exhaustively into these loans and attempt to

All the world over



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elaborate a practical plan for their readjustment. The results of such investigations and the suggestions made thereunder will be reported to the government; and when a decision thereupon has been reached by the government, it is to be hoped that the minds of the Chinese and foreign public will be eased and public confidence thereby restored.

"While attempts have in the past, been made to straighten out these loans, attention does not appear to have been paid to the matters of economy and raising new revenues and, as a consequence, funds for the administration of the government have not been adequately provided for. This Commission will essay, in the second place, to devise means, with a view to balancing the receipts and expenditures of the Central Government, and where possible, to curtail the expenditures and increase the receipts. At the same time this Commission will endeavor to draw a tentative line of demarcation between the finances of the Central Government and those of the Provinces and define their respective spheres. This, it is hoped, may enable the receipts and expenditures of both the Central Government and the Provinces to balance each other.

"When it seems that sufficient progress has been made with this aspect of the problem to warrant further constructive endeavors, this Commission will proceed to study the future needs of the government and try to formulate an intelligent policy for the future. To this end this Commission will attempt to find workable answers to such questions as these: How are funds for the reunification of North and South and the disbandment of troops to be raised? How is the necessary capital for the promotion as well as development of industries to be found? And how is the system of taxation to be reformed or reorganized? etc., etc.

"It will perhaps be conceded that one of the essentials of financial administration is the strict observance of well-established principles of procedure. The making of annual estimates, the preparation of annual budgets and the drafting of regulations to govern the disbursing of funds and auditing of accounts are things not unknown to this country, but it seems to be agreed that the systems have not been properly enforced and some of the regulations are incomplete. It would, therefore, appear necessary to modify existing conditions if the desired results are to be achieved.

"Now to attempt to solve all the problems mentioned above is admittedly not an easy task. I feel certain, however, that if the members of this Commission will do the utmost within their power, according to the program mapped out, and advance from one line of investigation to another, substantial results may reasonably be expected.

"The finances of a country and other governmental affairs would appear, in the very nature of things, to be intimately bound up with one another, and it can readily be seen that if the machinery of government should cease to run smoothly, measures of financial administration will be difficult to carry out. Perhaps some one may suggest that to attempt the solution of only the financial problem would bring down upon this Commission the reminder of "easier said than done." In reply it may be observed that if no attempts were to be made even in this direction until all reforms are to be carried out simultaneously, it would seem that in the long run nothing would be done at all.

"Having been entrusted with a task, I feel that we should exert our utmost in the discharge of our duties. An utter absence of discussion of China's finance is worse than an empty discussion, and an inferior plan of readjustment would appear to be preferable to having no plan whatsoever. After all it would seem hard to believe that the discussions of this Commission would be all in vain, or that the schemes suggested by it would be entirely unacceptable.

"I trust that the members of this Commission are one with me in this opinion and resolve. The success of any plan for readjustment and rehabilitation will have to depend, in a great measure, upon the support of the country's public opinion. Let us hope that the same sentiment is shared by the entire nation and that the requisite support will be forthcoming. The chances of success will, it seems, then be doubly assured.

Foochow Sends Exhibit to Newark Chinese Exhibit

According to Millard L. Thomas, American Vice-consul in Charge at Foochow, Admiral Sah Chen-ping, civil governor of Fukien province, has sent to the exhibition of things Chinese to be held in Newark, N. J. under the auspices of the Newark Museum and Public Library a complete exhibition of the principal art products of the province. The articles shipped include framed pictures made of cork representing scenes in Fukien, lacquered images of Buddha, white porcelain vases and plum trees, silk and cocoons, paper umbrellas, pictured scrolls, wood carvings, landscape paintings and other articles. It is the plan of the Newark Museum to send the collection to other large cities of America after the close of the exhibition in Newark on December 1.

The Constitution of China and the Constitutional Law of the Philippines

BY DR. FRANCISCO VILLANUEVA CONLU

The Legislative Power

The legislative power of the Republic of China is exercised by the National Council which consists only of one chamber or house. The National Council, among other things, has the following powers: (a) to legislate: (b) to pass bills and budgets: (c) to receive and consider petitions of citizens: (d) to impeach the Provisional President and members of the cabinet: and (e) to conduct and adjourn its own meetings. The National Council is supposed to hold yearly sessions.

During the existence of the Republic of the Philippines of 1898, the legislative power of the state was vested in th National Assembly, a body similar to that of China, consisting of only one chamber. This unicameral system was adopted after the examples of Greece, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Santo Domingo. The grounds for the adoption of the unicameral system during that time was that in the Philippines there were no conflicting interests as in Europe and in the United States and that the country was then in a formative period and the existence of two chambers was liable to clog and embarrass the affairs of the state.

However, lately the unicameral system was abolished and rejected. The bicameral system adopted by the United States and England was considered as more suitable, wise and beneficial. In practice it was noticed that the establishment of two chambers or houses which can check each other and give rise to a more careful and matured judgment of legislation to be passed, was deemed more advisable. So at present there exists in the Philippines two chambers or houses, called, the Senate—the Upper House—and the House of Representatives—the Lower House—which are designated "The Philippine Legislature." Their existence is fully recognized in section 12 of the Act of the United States Congress of August 29, 1916, the Jones Law.

The Chinese constitution provides for the number of members of the National Council and their powers. However, it fails to provide for the procedure of their election, their qualifications and many other ordinary details that are usually contained in the constitutions of other republics.

Limitations on the Legislative Power

The Chinese constitution does not contain any limitation on the powers of the National Council. In the Philippines there are constitutional restraints against the acts of the legislative power.

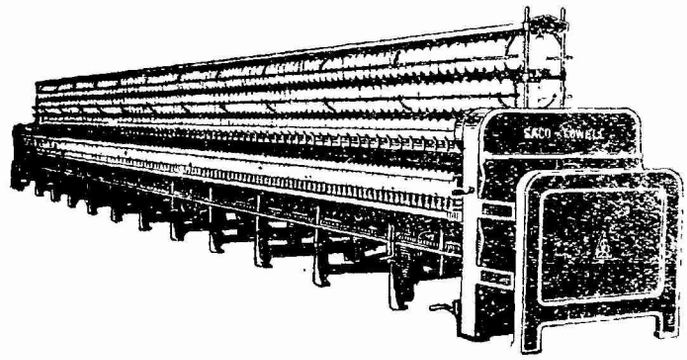
The Philippine Legislature cannot pass any law depriving any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or denying the equal protection of laws; any law impairing the obligation of contracts; any ex post facto law or bill of attainder: any law granting titles of nobility: any law abridging the freedom of the speech or of the press; or respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof: any law embracing more than one subject, etc. There are also constitutional restrictions against levying export duties on exports from the Philippine Islands.

The former constitution of the Republic of the Philippines of 1898, provided that "the members of the National Assembly shall represent the whole nation and not merely the electors choosing them. No representative shall receive any binding instruction from the electors." This principle is seldom enunciated in constitutions. Yet, universal experience vouches for the soundness of such doctrine. Ex-President Wilson said that "if the representative be not a mere delegate but a fully empowered member of the central government, coherence, consistency and power may be given to all national movements of self-direction."

Under section 18 of the Jones Law, the Act of the United States Congress of August 29, 1916, no senator or representative can, during the time for which he may have been elected be eligible to any office, the election to which is vested in the legislature, nor shall he be appointed to any office of trust or profit which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term.

The Judicial Power

The following courts have been established in China: (1) Courts of first instance in large centers; (2) Provincial appellate courts; and (3) The Chinese Supreme Court at Peking. In the smaller districts the local magistrate has the power of a district judge.



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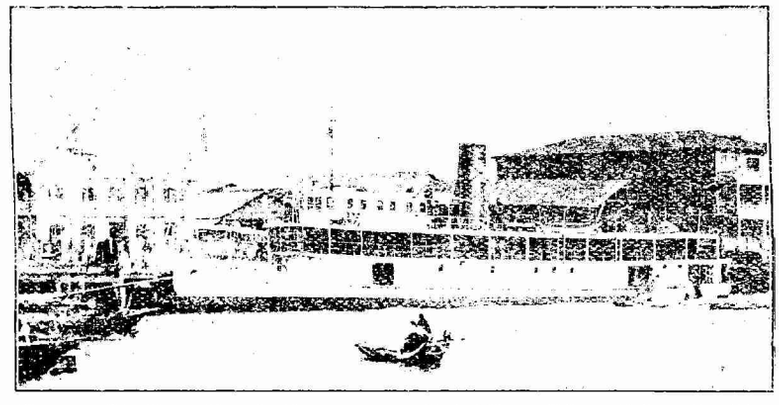

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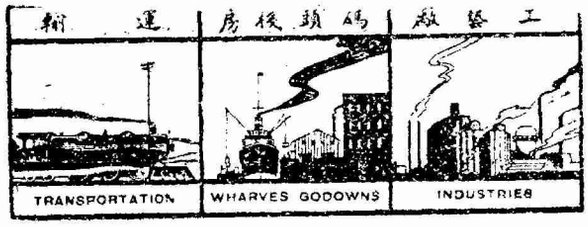

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According to the Chinese constitution judges are appointed by the Provisional President and the Minister of Justice, without the concurrence of the Cabinet or the National Council. In the Philippines judges are appointed by the Governor General by and with the advice and consent of the Philippines Senate, upon previous recommendation of the Secretary of Justice and the Cabinet. Justices of the Philippine Supreme Court are appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the American Senate.

The Chinese constitution provides that the judiciary shall try civil and criminal cases and not administrative matters which are being dealt with in accordance with special laws. In the Philippines judges can try all kinds of cases, provided they fall under their respective jurisdiction. Administrative matters are being investigated and tried by the executive branch of the government for the purpose of suspending, removing or forfeiting the salary of, a guilty government official, but the action taken by the executive department is entirely independent of, and without prejudice to, any action that may be taken before the courts.

According to the laws of the Philippines the powers granted to the Philippine Supreme Court and to the courts of first instance prior to the approval of the "Philippine Bill," the Act of July 1, 1902, can be increased but not diminished.

The former constitution of the Republic of the Philippines of 1898, provided that the chief justice and the attorney general shall be appointed by the National Assembly in concurrence with the president and department secretaries. Every citizen had a right to institute criminal action against all the members of the judiciary for crimes committed in the discharge of their duties.

Under the present Philippine laws, only the courts are vested with the power to decide the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of local laws.

In the majority of the Chinese courts witnesses are allowed to testify without first being sworn in. Police officers are permitted to conduct the criminal prosecution and at the same time to testify against the accused. Trials have been held and judgments rendered in the absence of the accused. No stenographic notes are taken of the testimony of witnesses. Documents are admitted without first being verified by any subscribing witness. Under the present system prevailing in China, there is absolute need of a constitutional limitation or restraint against the absolute discretion of the courts in the interpretation of laws. imposition of penalties, and in the matter of procedure.

Impeachment Proceedings

The Chinese constitution provides that in case the Provisional President or any member of the Cabinet of the Republic of China is impeached by the National Council he shall be tried by a special court consisting of the judges elected among the justices of the Supreme Court. It does not provide the procedure and other very important details required in impeachment proceedings.

In the United States constitution a clear and detailed procedure is given of the impeachment of the President of the American Republic. The American Senate and not the justices of the Supreme Court sits as a court.

In the Philippines the Governor General can be recalled or removed by the President of the United States. Any member of the Cabinet can be removed by the Governor General. Any member of the Senate or House of Representatives can be expelled by the concurrence of the other two-thirds. Justices of the Supreme Court are removed by the President of the United States, Judges of the Courts of First Instance are suspended or punished by the Supreme Court upon previous investigation made by the Attorney General.

This is the fourth of a series of articles by Dr. Conlu discussing the Constitution of China and the Constitutional Law of the Philippines. Dr. Conlu is a graduate of the University of the Philippines, and has been admitted to the practice of law before the United States Court for China.

Wah Chang Officials to Tour Europe

K. C. Li. president and general manager of Wah Chang Trading Corporation, Shanghai, is to meet the manager of the engineering department of his firm, P. V. Jui, in London early in November to make a tour of the countries of Europe for the extension of the corporation's export business. Mr. Jui left Shanghai on the French mail steamer *Amboise* on Friday, September 28. The two Wah Chang officials expect to be in Europe for about six months.

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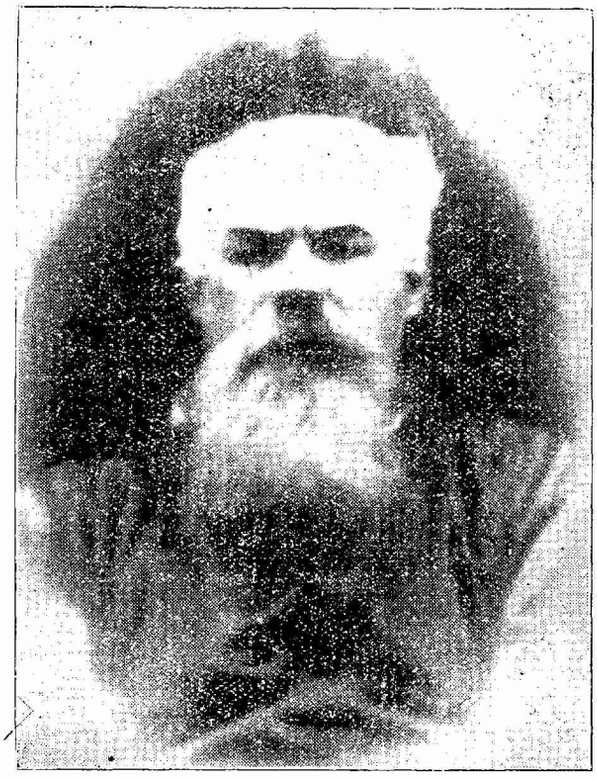
Father Melotto Gave Life for Peace in China

BY PETER S. JOWE



FATHER Angelicus Melotto, the 59 year old Italian priest of the Roman Catholic Mission at the interior town of Teianfu not far from the Hankow terminal of the Peking-Hankow Railway, was mortally shot on the 3rd of September by Liu Kwan-lin, the chief of the bandits. When hard pressed by Hupeh government troops who were chasing the bandits from all directions, one of the sedan-chair bearing coolies suddenly got shot and could not walk. This led to the death of the foreign hostage. Bandit chief Liu, seeing that his pursuers were close after him and that he was bound to lose the Italian prisoner to the troops as the chair-bearers could no longer carry him with the company of fleeing bandits, took out his gun and shot the Father through his body. The first bullet somehow missed the the unfortunate priest, but a second one hit him in the stomach from left to right, causing a slight wound on his left hand as well.

The death of Father Melotto came through the determination of the Father himself that the bandits holding him should be killed, even at the cost of his life, so that the incident might contribute toward stabilizing the bandit ridden country. He was kidnapped by the bandits when returning to his mission station where he was arranging to build new premises for his work. A few days after he was caught, Father Melotto succeeded in escaping from the bandits, but having gone astray in his attempt to return to a place of safety, he was again captured by the outlaws. From the day of his capture to the day he was liberated in a moribund state on the country roadside, Father Melotto was a captive with the bandits for eighty-one days. The time covered the worst part of a Hankow summer, and the prisoner suffered the most harrassing hardships under the most distressing circumstances. Not taking into consideration the inclement weather and the absence of conveniences and reasonable comforts, the harsh treatment by the bandits alone was sufficient to seriously hurt an average person. However, the Father was in very good health. He was moved from place to place, had to go on his knees to bandits to save his life at times, and the worst of all, to witness daily scenes of manslaughter and brutal treatment of his several hundred Chinese fellow captives.

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Despite suffering, Father Melotto in all his letters and postcards to his colleagues in Hankow and Teian never mentioned the necessity of early release for himself. On the contrary he strongly urged his Mission and the Chinese government commanders and the Tuchun not to worry over his life, which he was cheerfully ready to sacrifice if that could bring China a little distance out of its present banditry. In his communications to the outside world during his captivity, the one and only thing that he desired was that the bandits be effectively suppressed by force of arms, so that peace and order could be maintained in that part of China. And it may be said that it was partly on account of his arduous requests that the Chinese authorities took the step that resulted in his death.

In one of his letters to the vicar of the Hankow Mission, Father Melotto wrote: It is of no use to negotiate with the bandits for my release. There is no hope of it. The bandits are so crooked that it is impossible to get satisfaction from negotiations. The best way for the good of all is for the Hupeh government troops to make the best fight they can and exterminate the outlaws by defeating them. As to my own safety you should not worry at all. I am praying that if it is the will of our Lord that my life be sacrificed for the good of China, I shall be most glad to respond to His will. Don't let my safety worry you, but tell the Chinese military authorities to go ahead without hesitation and fight the bandits. This is the only way to solve the question. In practically all of his other correspondence the same cheerful spirit of sacrifice and love for China was noted to an incredible degree.

Father Melotto was born in 1864 at Lonigo near Vicenza, Italy. After completing his college education, he was shortly appointed Director of the Franciscan College in his province. He continued his educational work in Italy for many years, but before long he had a marked hankering for missionary work and the field that he decided upon was China. After years of longing, he was given permission to proceed to China. He arrived in Hankow in 1901 just after the Boxer trouble in Peking subsided. The Catholic Mission in China assigned him to Hankow, where he was appointed to take charge of the mission work in the districts of Teian, Yinghan and Suichow. He worked patiently and, besides making a large number of converts through his personality, he built up his mission in an unkown land. The mission station at Teian was so successful that it was decided to build there. Timber had been ordered by Father Melotto for the new houses but before the timber arived, the mission was robbed of the faithful father.

The priest was beloved by his Chinese converts and associates, and his genuine desire for a better China was wel known by all who knew him. To say that he loved the Chinese and China is scarcely sufficient. He did not keep up the foreign mode of living, but conformed in every way to Chinese life, including eating coarse Chinese fare every day.

As examples of his love for the Chinese, a few incidents during his captivity might be named. One old woman was crying bitterly for fear her house might be looted and burned by the bandits. She came to the Father asking him to plead with the bandit chiefs to spare her house. Father Melotto not only pleaded but also knelt down on his knees before the chieftains earnestly and humbly begging the favor. His sincerity and earnestness moved the relentless bandits, and the woman's house was left intact. On another occasion he saw some bandits beating some children and women who were captives. He again knelt down before the bandits asking that they desist.

Almost every time he was given his meal, he would spare some of it for starving companions. Through his earnest appeal many Chinese captives, particularly the older and younger ones, were released by the bandits. In other words during his term of captivity, he tried to save the life of every one but himself.

When he was picked up by troops after his captors left him in a dying state, Father Melotto was removed to the Fooming Hospital at Teian where he passed away after two days. While in the hospital he did not make the least complaint of his pain, but patiently prayed and meditated. The last word heard from him in the last moment of his lingering death was "Jesus."

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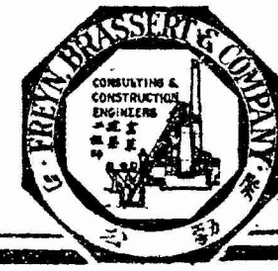

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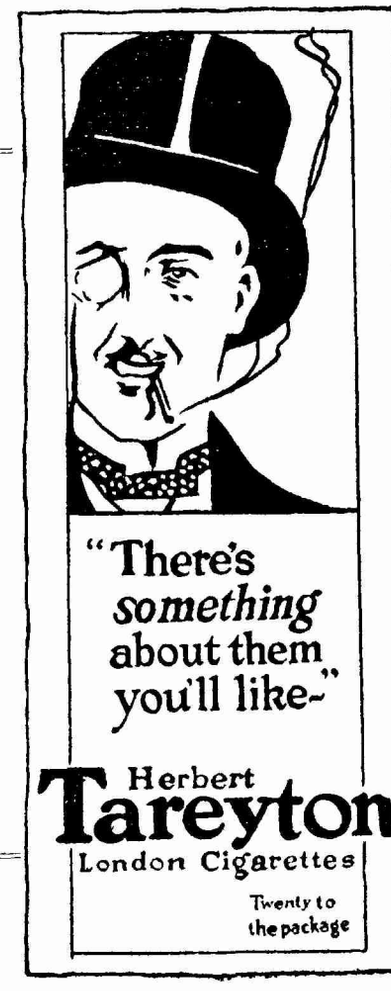

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Who's Who in China

General Chang Kuang-Chien

張廣建字勳伯

General Chang Kuang-chien was born at Hofei Hsien, Anhui Province, in 1867. He was a mandarin in Ching Regime, and in November 1911 he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Financial Commissioner of Shantung and also Superintendent of the Government Granary. In January 1912 he was appointed Acting Governor of Shantung and was ordered to hold concurrently the position of Provincial Commander-in-Chief. In March of the same year he was summoned to Peking and in December 1912 he was appointed Governor of the Metropolitan District. In September 1913 he was transferred to be Frontier Commissioner of Shensi and Kansu. In March 1914 General Chang was appointed Acting Mingchengchang (Civil Governor) and Tutu (Military Commissioner) of Kansu and was made a Major General. In May 1914 the title was changed into Hsunanshih and into Chiangchun in June 1914. He therefore was Mingcheng chang and Chiangchun, directing military affairs of Kansu. In July 1916 another change of these title names was effected and General Chang was appointed Shengchang (Civil Governor) and Tuchun (Military Governor) of Kansu. In January 1920 General Chang received the First Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho Decoration. In October he was awarded by the President the title of "The Sword of Eight Lions." In December he was removed by a Presidential Mandate from the Governorship of Kansu and created a Chiangchun with the honorable title of "Huan Wei." He left this post in the spring of 1921. In October 1921 General Chang was appointed Tutung (Civil and Military Administrator) of "Chinese Descendants under the Plain Yellow Banner," a unit of the Manchu Military Organization which position he is still holding. In October 1922 General Chang was awarded the Third Order of Merit and in January 1923 he was made a Lieutenant General.

Mr. An Ti-sheng

安迪生字厚齋

Mr. An Ti-sheng was born at Hsiangho Hsien, Metropolitan District, in 1868. He received his Chinese education in the old Confucian school. As a youth he showed artistic ability. In 1902 Mr. An was made a clerk of the Hanlin Academy and in 1904 he became an expectant Magistrate in the Metropolitan District. He constantly devoted his time and energy to the study of the fine arts and among his accomplishments was the invention of Pao Hua silver enamel ware which has become well known. In 1905 Mr. An became a director of the Commercial Exhibit Hall established by the Board of Commerce and was made a member of the Peking Chamber of Commerce. In the summer of 1910 a National Exhibition was held in Nanking, and Mr. An was a member of the Executive Committee. In October 1911 he was a member of the Chinese Industrial Party which toured Japan. In 1912, the year of the Republic, the Peking government called a national conference to discuss industrial and commercial affairs of the country. Mr. An as representative of the Metropolitan General Chamber of Commerce attended the Conference which resulted in the founding of the National Association of the Chambers of Commerce which held its first conference in Peking in 1914. Mr. An represented the Metropolitan General Chamber of Commerce and was subsequently elected General Secretary of the Association's Peking Office. Since the establishment of the Directorate General of the Metropolitan Municipal Affairs, after the establishment of the Republic, Mr. An served as a member of the Committee on Municipal Affairs. In 1914 he held the position of Vice-President of the Panama Exhibition Commission in Peking. In February 1918 Mr. An was elected President of the Metropolitan General Chamber of Commerce and in August 1918 he was elected a member of the Shun-Chih (Metropolitan and Chihli) Provincial Assembly. In December 1918 he played an important part in the Association for the Promotion of Internal Peace, being Chief-in-Charge of the General Affairs Department. In May 1919 when public sentiment against the pro-

Japanese Anfu party developed into a nation-wide boycott of Japanese goods, Mr. An acted as leader of the industrial and commercial interests participating. In 1922 he represented the Metropolitan District at the Customs Tariff Revision Conference in Shanghai. The Pao Hua silver enamel ware invented by Mr. An has largely supplanted Japanese cloisonne in Peking. At present Japanese cloisonne has pratically disappeared from the Peking market. There are now in Peking a large number of Pao Hua Silver Enamel Ware factories most of which were founded by the inventor himself. President Feng Kuo-chang conferred upon Mr. An the Fifth Order of Chiaho in May 1919; President Hsu Shih-chang, the Fourth Order of Chiaho in January 1920 and the Third Order of Chiaho in February 1922; and President Li Yuan-hung, the Second Order of Chiaho in March 1923. Besides, Mr. An has received the Second Class Medal of the Ministry of Finance which he has helped to tide over many financial crises in Peking. He also has recived the Second Class Medal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to which department he has been an Advisor for several years; and that of the Second Class Medal of the Ministry of Justice to which he has rendered assistance in the improvement of industrial establishments in connection with the Peking penitentiaries. Mr. An is now President of the Metropolitan General Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Ching Yao-yueh

昭太守月景

Mr. Ching Yao-yueh was born at Jui Ch'eng Hsien, Shansi Province, in 1883. He early became a well-known scholar although he was only a Fu-kung-sheng, or Senior Licentiate qualified to take the Metropolitan Competitive Examinations. In 1904 he was admitted to Shansi University as the holder of a government scholarship. Later he was sent with government support to study in Japan. He studied Political Science and Law at the Tokyo Imperial

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University where he was graduated in 1910 with the degree of LL.B. While in Japan, Mr. Ching joined the Tungminghui, the Revolutionary Party headed by Sun Yat-sen and late Huang Hsing. Among the Tungminghui members, he was noted as a powerful propagandist. He edited a number of influential political papers immediately before and after the Revolution among which were the Kuo Pao of Tokyo, the Ming Hu Pao and the Ming Lieh Pao of Shanghai, the Ming Chih Pao and the Ta Kuo Ming Jih Pao of Peking, etc. After his return to China, he was for a time Professor of History to the Hsin Kung Hsueh in Shanghai and President of the Liangkiang Law University in Nanking. In the capacity of an executive member of the Political Section of the Tung Ming Hui, Mr. Ching played an active part in the Revolution. After the outbreak in October 1911, Mr. Ching represented the Shansi Military Government at the Nanking Provisional Government. He was subsequently elected President of the Conference of the Provincial Representatives. He was also a Member of the Nanking National Council; Member of the Provisional Constitution Drafting Committee; and Chairman of the Provisional Constitution Commission. In January 1912, the First Day of the Chinese Republic, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who was elected Provisional President according to that Constitution, assumed office and Mr. Ching was appointed Vice-Minister of Education and also Acting Minister of Education. In 1912 the unification of the country was effected through Sun Yat-sen's resignation in favor of Yuan Shih-kai who was elected the Provisional President by the National Council according to the Constitution. In May 1912 Mr. Ching went to Peking and accepted the position of High Political Advisor to the President. Subsequently Mr. Ching was elected a Member of the First Parliament which assembled in Peking in April 1913. When the parliament was dissolved and Yuan Shih-kai organized the Yuen-Fa Hui-I Mr. Ching was a Shangtung Member of that organization. At the same time he was Councillor-Advisor to the Cabinet. Mr. Ching became an M.P. again when the old Parliament was reconvoked in August 1916, after the death of Yuan Shih-kai. In June 1917 when the Parliament was again dissolved and Chang Hsun attempted to restore the Ching Régime, Mr. Ching returned to Shansi and assumed the Commandership of troops opposing the monarchical restoration. In June 1919 Mr. Ching received the Second Order of Chiaho and in January 1920, the Third Order of Wenfu. In February 1920 he was appointed Councillor of the Government Bureau of Economic Information. In February 1921 he was awarded the Second Order of Tashou Chiaho. In August 1922, when the old Parliament was reconvened in Peking by President Li Yuan-hung, Mr. Ching resigned from the Bureau of Economic Information to become a Member of the House of Representatives again. In October 1922, he received the Second Order of Paokuang Chiaho; in November 1922, the First Order of Wenfu; and in January 1923, the Second Order of Tashou Paokuang Chiaho. Mr. Ching is the author of many standard works in literature and poetry, among which are "History of Chinese Pedagogy," "History of Chinese Metaphysics," "Birth of the Chinese Republic," "The Political History of the Republic," "A Treatise on China's Land System," "Gems of Chinese Poetry" in thirty volumes, "The Collection of Works of the Poets of Ching Dynasty" in 120 volumes, "The Works of Mr. Ching Yao-yueh" in 65 volumes, and "The Essays of Ching Yao-yueh" in 3 volumes.

Increase in Use of Luxuries in the United States

Economy is apparently a forgotten word in the lexicon of American users of luxuries. An analysis of the recent census of manufactures, made by the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York, shows that while the value of all manufactures produced in the United States in 1921 fell 30% below that of 1919 a large share of the articles classed as luxuries not only "held their own" but in many instances showed an actual increase. Out of the 450 articles or groups of articles enumerated by the census about 400 showed a decline in the value of the 1921 outturn when compared with that of 1919, and of the 50 articles which showed an increase about 60% were articles which may not improperly be classed as luxuries, while most of the remainder were articles required in the construction of new homes. Even among the articles which show an actual decline the fall off in articles of luxuries is less pronounced than in those of the ordinary requirements of daily life or industries of the country.

Just a few examples will show the contrast between the growth in the output of luxuries and the fall off in the total output in which there was a decline of 30% in value in 1921 compared with 1914. The value of tobacco manufactures increased from $1,013,000,000 in 1919 to $1,048,000,000 in 1921, an increase of 3½%, while contrasting with this food products as a whole showed a fall of 37%, iron and steel manufactures as a whole 40%, other metals and metal products 45%, textiles 24%, and leather and its products 41% reduction. Not only did the tobacco manufactures show an actual increase of $35,000,000 when comparing 1921 with 1919 but cigar boxes also showed an increase of $1,000,000, and matches, which are in these days of the cigarette much more in demand than formerly, increased from $18,000,000 value in 1919 to $30,000,000 in 1921. Other increases in articles which may be properly classed as luxuries include perfumery and cosmetics, an advance of from $60,000 000 in 1919 to $72,000,000 in 1921; millinery and lace goods from $255,000,000 to $269,000,000; hair work an increase of $4,000,000; flavoring extracts an increase of $3,000,000; statuary and art goods 1½ million dollars; artists materials an increase of 1½ million dollars; gold and silver leaf 2½ million dollars; organs $4,000,000; soda water apparatus $1,000,000; umbrellas and canes $1,000,000; signs and advertising novelties $10,000,000; show cases $2,000,000; and sporting goods an increase of $8,000,000. Other articles which belong to the luxury class and which show small increase include regalia, theatrical scenery, and fireworks.

The chief increases outside of the luxury class occur in newspaper and magazine publishing, which advanced from $924,153,000 in 1919 to $1,123,700,000 in 1921, and in building materials and supplies, cement alone an increase of $28,000,000; wall plaster and floor composition $6,000,000 increase; paving materials $16,000,000; doors and shutters 1½ million dollars; window and door screens 1½ million dollars; and gas and electric fixtures a half million dollars increase.

Manufactured ice, no longer considered a luxury, increased $21,000,000 in the manufactured output in the two year period. Pottery showed an increase of $10,000,000, while gas for illuminating and heating advanced from $329,000,000 in 1919 to $411,000,000 in 1921.

Professor Guesses Wrong

The Japan *Year Book* for 1923 devotes an entire chapter to the subject of earthquakes and volcanoes and in connection with the scientific discussion under the heading of "Specialist's Hypothesis about Earthquakes in Japan," says, "According to Prof. F. Omori's hypothesis, Japan will probably be free for a generation or so from any disastrous seismic visitation."

Death of Edward Evans

On Friday evening, September 21, Edward Evans, a resident of China for more than 30 years, died at his home in Mokanshan. Born in Liverpool in 1841, Mr. Evans migrated to Canada in his youth and resided there for 24 years. He came to China in '89 to do missionary work. He and his wife, who survives him, were for years in charge of the Missionary Home in Shanghai. At the same time, Mr. Evans founded the well-known firms of EdwardEvans and Sons,one of the largest foreign book stores and publishers in China today. He was one of the founders of the Shanghai Missionary Association and the chief promoter of the Mokanshan summer resort.

He is survived by his widow, three sons, Mr. J. J. Evans, managing director of Edward Evans and Sons, Ltd., Mr. Edward Evans, Jr., professor of physics at Hangchow College, and Dr. D. J. Evans, formerly a professor at McGill University, Montreal, and Mrs. J. R. Gardiner, a daughter, in Montreal.

The funeral services were held at Bubbling Well Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

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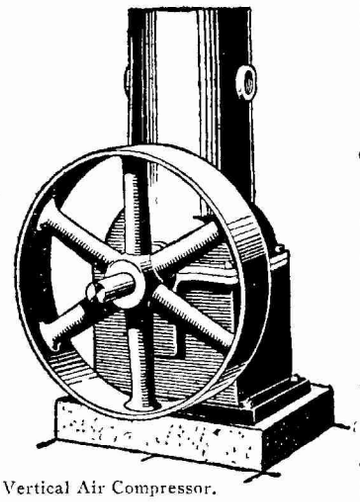

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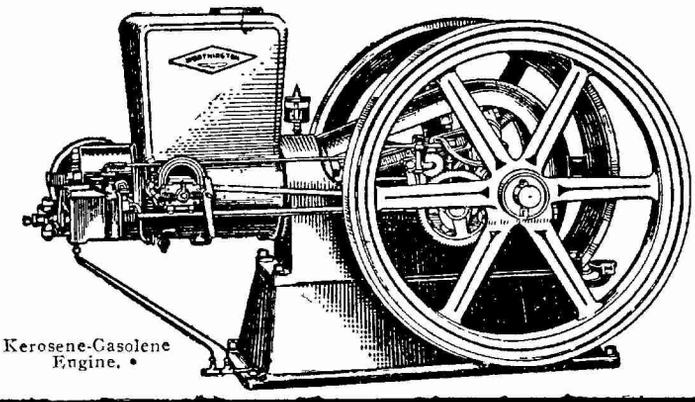
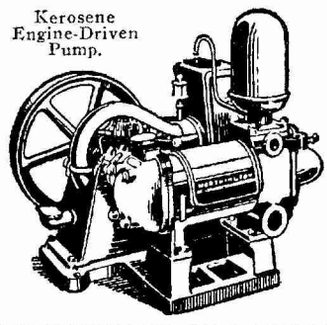


Kerosene-Gasolene Engine.



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Men and Events

Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China is planning to hear several U. S. Court cases in Hankow during the coming month. He plans to leave for Hankow on October 10.

A. T. Harr of the Standard Oil Company of Tientsin arrived in Shanghai last week enroute to America on home leave.

Junius B. Wood, correspondent for the Chicago *Daily News* arrived in Shanghai from Japan on Tuesday, September 25, on the *U. S. S. Huron*. He is stopping at the Astor House.

Philip Kirby, representative of the New York *Herald*, returned from Japan last week. Mr. Kirby will depart for Peking this week where he makes his headquarters.

Henry F. Osborne, head of the American Museum of National History, who was recently in Shanghai, according to information has left Peking for Mongolia to join Roy Chapman Andrews on a two weeks trip.

Ray Marshall, representative of the *United Press* in Peking, has returned to Peking following a trip to Japan. Mr. Marshall stated that residents of Japan are as yet unable to realize the great disaster which has befallen them.

Ralph Schilling of the Standard Oil Company, is expected to arrive in Shanghai from home leave on Saturday, Sept. 29. Mr. Schilling spent some time in Europe during his furlough.

Walter Whiffen, representative of the *Associated Press* in Peking has returned from a trip to Japan. During his absence Glenn Babb, formerly connected with the Japan *Advertiser* handled the work of the *Associated Press*.

The garden department of the American Woman's Club held a meeting on Wednesday morning, September 26, at the McTyeire School, 1 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai, when Miss Claiborne spoke on "Autumn Planting—the Winter Seed Order."

The Parent Teacher's Association of the Shanghai American School held a meeting on Wednesday evening, Sept. 26, at 20 Museum Road. The election of officers for the year was held and C. L. Boynton gave a short talk on "How Can the Parent Teacher's Association Help the school?"

The *U. S. S. Huron*, flagship of the American Asiatic Fleet, with Admiral Anderson aboard, arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday, September 25, from Japan where they have been doing relief work. The *Huron* was preceded by eight other destroyers of the fleet, who also did rescue and relief work in Japan.

Dr. H. H. Morris who has been in America on furlough for the last several months returned to Shanghai last Friday on the *s. s. President Wilson*. Dr. Morris is connected with St. John's University and St. Luke's Hospital. He was accompanied by Mrs. Morris and family.

It is reported that a branch office of the National Commercial and Savings Bank of Hongkong will be opened in Hankow in the near future. Ma Yin-pui will assume managership of the bank. He is a well known business man of South China, and is managing director of the Sincere Company of Hongkong.

The opening event of the year's social activities of the Community Church of Shanghai, was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Raven, 405 Avenue Joffre, on Wednesday evening, September 26. The past pastor, members of the governing board, and other officials of the Community Church, together with their wives and husbands acted as hosts and hostesses to the members of the church and their friends.

During the past week the executive committee of the National Christian Council organization, organized in May 1922, has been in conference in Shanghai. Representatives of this organization including Chinese and foreign missionaries from all parts of China, numbering forty members of the committee were present. They were completing the organization and developing plans for the winter work.

Cabled information from San Francisco says that Rear Admiral Thomas Washington has sailed from that port for the Orient to relieve Admiral E. A. Anderson, of command of the American Asiatic Fleet. Admiral Washington will arrive in Shanghai sometime in October. Mrs. J. R. Putnam, wife of Consul Putnam, who is in charge of the American Consulate at Foochow, is the cousin of Admiral Washington.

Dr. J. T. Proctor of the Baptist Mission in China, Shanghai, who has been in America for the last eight months returned to Shanghai on Monday, September 17. Dr. Proctor spent six months in America and several months in Europe travelling and attended the World's Baptists Alliance at Stockholm. He returned to Shanghai by way of Russia spending some little time in Petrograd and Moscow. Traveling over this route is quite comfortable at the present time, Dr. Proctor says, and is the cheapest and quickest of reaching China from Europe.

R. P. Schwerin, president of the Federal Telegraph Company, on August 20 at a luncheon given in his honor by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club said that had it not been for the work of the U. S. Shipping Board there would not be a single ship flying the American flag on the Pacific. Mr. Schwerin had just returned to America from a business trip to China in connection with the erection of a number of high-powered radio stations which his company intends to erect on behalf of the Chinese government. In referring to the support which Secretary of State Hughes had given the Federal Telegraph Company in its work, he said, "Hughes has all of the courage that any American ought to have."

Jascha Heifetz, known the world over as the genuis boy violinist, has arrived in Shanghai and will give two concerts during his stay here. He plans to leave for Peking on Sunday, September 30. Mr. Heifetz has been playing in public since the age of seven, when he gave his first concert in Russia. His father was his first teacher. At the age of seventeen he went to America, where he has been living in New York with his family. During his tour of the Orient he will give concerts in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Harbin, Seoul, Kobe, Osaka, Manila, Hongkong, and then return to Honolulu and New York. Beginning January 1, he starts his regular tour in the States. He is stopping at the Astor House. Mr. Heifetz is of Russian nationality.

The fire at the Asiatic Petroloum Company's installation at Shanghai a few weeks ago has had some interesting and disastrous consequences among the Chinese settlers on the mainland and on the islands at the mouth of the Yangtsze, according to one of the officials of the company. It seems that a large number of iron containers each holding ten gallons of gasoline were thrown overboard into the river from the burning tenders. These containers floated down the river and were salvaged by fishermen and river folk and taken to their homes. Since the cans had become heated in the fire they contained a great deal of evaporated gasoline fumes and after they had been removed from the water and taken to the houses of the Chinese on Tsungming Island and elsewhere they exploded. Several houses have been burned, according to reports, and at least two Chinese have lost their lives.

Message of Chinese Nation to Late President Harding

The message of Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze sent in sympathy for the death of the late President Harding to the Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, read as follows:

"China mourns with the great American Republic for the loss of its most eminent citizen and statesman. On behalf of the government and people of my country, I hasten to offer to you, and through you to the government and people of the United States, the most profound sympathy of the whole Chinese nation in this hour of sorrow, and to Mrs. Harding in her bereavement."

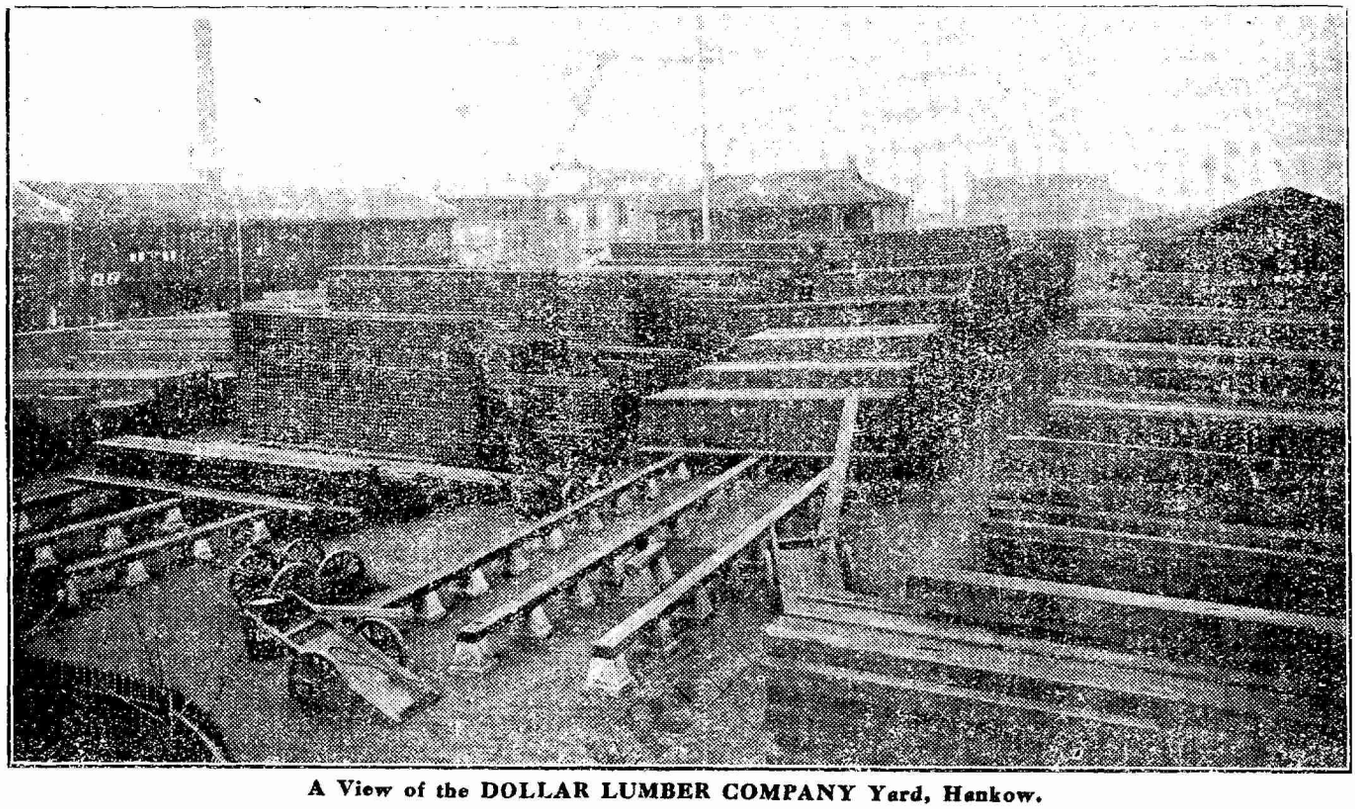
Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes' reply was as follows: "Let me in reply convey to you, and through you, to the Chinese government, my heartfelt appreciation of your condolence with the American people in their great loss. I shall not fail to communicate to Mrs. Harding your expression of sympathy with her in her bereavement, and accept the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

U. S. Consul General Cunningham Returns

Consul General E. S. Cunningham, of the U. S. Consulate, Shanghai, returned from Japan last week where he was sent by the State Department to work in connection with relief and rescue work. Mr. Cunningham remained in Kobe where he organized a group of workers who met every boat and train bringing passengers from the devastated area and did some excellent work in this manner. Each person arriving in Japan reported to Consul-General Cunningham stationed in the Imperial Hotel at Kobe and in this manner it was possible to give first hand information when enquiries were made regarding various persons who were thought lost The name, address and relatives' names in their homeland were given and kept in reference files.

It is estimated, according to Mr. Cunningham, that the number of foreign dead will reach 200, but at this stage it is impossible to say definitely as so many people were homeward bound at the time of the earthquake and have not had sufficient time to reach their destinations. It will perhaps be a matter of a month before any accurate information can be given out on this. The American Red Cross Unit in charge of Dr. Morriss B. Miller, according to Mr. Cunningham, is expected to return to Shanghai, on September 28, on the *s. s. President Jackson*. This unit was financed and sent over by the Shanghai community through the American Association and the American Chamber of Commerce.

FROM THE FORESTS DIRECT TO CHINA—



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News from North China

The Chinese government has paid the Coltman indemnity of G. $25,000. This sum was paid to the American Legation to be transmitted to the executor of Charles Coltman who was killed in a conflict with Chinese soldiers at Kalgan last spring.

The reply to the Lincheng note is still in the hands of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The exact terms have not yet been decided on account of the disconcertion among militarists who sympathize with Gen. Tien Chung-yu, Tuchun of Shantung.

As the Mid-Autumn festival is drawing closer, the financial condition of the government is as hopeless as ever. $3,000,000 is needed to tide over the festival, but no definite news has been heard that any bank is willing to advance the money. Various loans have been reported and then denied by the banks concerned.

Following the fate of the editor of the *Peking Press* who was arrested a few days ago by the Peking authorities of the offense that he styled the Parliamentarians "pigs," another newspaper editor was arrested this week precisely for the same offense. Ling Wai-li, editor of the *Peking Daily Society* has offended some of the M. P's. and was arrested by the Peking police.

Runs have just been made upon three Chinese banks in Peking. They are the China and South Seas Bank, the Industrial Bank of Peking and the Industrial Bank of Chahar. There are political aims at the back, it is believed. It is also believed that these banks are able to weather the storm and they have already extended their office hours in order to allow large crowds to have their notes cashed.

The primary and middle schools in Peking have resumed their class work this Monday after much delay on account of poor finance, but national colleges and universities are still waiting for funds to open. Eight governmental colleges and universities held a meeting this Tuesday to report on their negotiation with the government authorities and the matter was left in the hands of the principals of these educational institutions.

Dr. Leighton Stuart, president of the Missionary Peking University, will soon leave for the United States on his second trip for raising money in the United States to erect new buildings on the newly acquired site outside the West Gate of Peking. He will leave Peking next Tuesday for Shanghai where he will board the *President McKinley* that will sail on October 4. He came back to China only three months ago.

Much agitation has been witnessed recently for the retrocession of the British Concession in Tientsin and Hankow. It is not known where the agitation was first originated. A number of Parliamentarians several days ago requested the governing cabinet to give some information in this respect and the reply from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was to the effect that the British Concessions were granted to the British government with no fixed date of expiration.

An inauguration meeting was held by the Commission for the Readjustment of Finance, September 19, at Yin Tai in the Presidential Palace. A number of cabinet members and the staff of the Commission attended the meeting and Dr. W. W. Yen, the chairman of the Commission made a speech promising that the Commission will straighten the nation's financial conditions by restoring the confidence of the public in the government and by balancing the receipts and expenditures of the government.

An unpleasant surprise came to Wu Ching-lien, speaker of the House of Representatives, Tuesday evening, when he was entertaining a number of guests at his private residence. A bomb, or a fake bomb, being a tin can filled with gunpowder and a little explosive matter was flung into the yard of Wu's neighbor, evidently it was aimed at Wu's house, and an old maidservant was hurt. Police were at once summoned but no headway has yet been made to arrest the offender. It is said to be a practical joke.

Mr. Karakhan, the Soviet Envoy, and Dr. C. T. Wang, Director-General of Sino-Russian Affairs, have not yet set a date for their negotiation, despite their numerous talks and promises for a cordial conference and successful ending. It was recently reported in newspapers that Mr. Karakhan will make his participation in the forthcoming conference, conditional upon the recognition by China of the Soviet government. Both parties refused to give out their real motive and the tactics to be used.

In connection with the Japan relief movement in Peking, the China International Famine Relief Commission is going to give a garden party the middle part of October. Many places of interest and historical value will be opened from

October 12 to 21. They are the Presidential Palace, the Imperial Palace, the Historical Museum, Temple of Heaven, Temple of Earth, the Central Park and Coal Hill. The Manchu Emperor has granted special permission to open the Coal Hill which has been closed to the public for ten years since its opening in the second year of the Republic for one day.

No effort was made to put through the election during this week, although dates for election were variously reported. The electioneers have also changed their tactics by proclaiming that the promulgation of a Constitution should precede the election and that the quorum, if obtained for promulgating the Constitution, will not be used for electing a President. A large number of M. P's. have left for Shanghai to induce other M. P's. to come to Peking and many of the Shanghai M. P's. have already arrived in Peking. Thirty more are still wanted for the necessary quorum for an election.

Copper notes in Peking have again depreciated in value some fifty or sixty percent, that is, each ten-copper note is worth only four or five coppers, causing much anxiety and panic especially among the lower classes. On the other hand, coppers have appreciated in value. Only three days ago, each dollar could be changed into one hundred and ninety-six coppers and now, as the mid-autumn festival is drawing nearer, each dollar can only command one hundred and fifty coppers. So the lower classes bear a double loss. Quarrels are witnessed everywhere on the streets regarding the value of the copper notes and policemen are busily engaged as mediators here and there.

Peking, September 22, 1923.

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K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

News from Central China

C. R. Tichenor, representing the Sun Maid Raisin Growers, is in Hankow and will be here for a few more days on business for his company.

In view of the attacks on Japanese steamers, Japan is placing an officer with ten marines and a machine gun on the *Yungyang Maru* running between Chungking and Ichang.

L. W. Strawn, representing manufacturers of builders' hardware and tools, is at present in Hankow. He will remain here on business for a few days before returning to Shanghai.

The Japanese steamer, *Yuankiang Maru*, was fired on by troops while passing Yochow from Changteh, as it was suspected that followers of Tan Yen-kai and Tsai Chu-yu were on board the steamer.

The *Hukwang Hsin Pao*, a Japanese daily newspaper published in the Chinese language in Hankow, will resume publication shortly under the editorship of Hsu Cho-ping, the former editor. The paper suspended publication this spring.

H. M. S. Bee is now on a cruise on the Yangtze for a short period, having arrived in Hankow last Wednesday. This will be Admiral MacLachian's concluding visit to the Yangtze, as next month his successor is expected to arrive in China.

W. Golding, of the China & Java Export Company is in Hankow on his way to Chungking. He will remain here for a few days before proceeding on his way up river, and is stopping with G. R. Henkel, manager of the company, and Mrs. Henkel.

The powerful wireless plant which was ordered for the wireless station at Wuchang through Messrs. Siemsen & Co. from Hamburg is expected to arrive in Shanghai shortly, according to advice received from Shanghai by the Ministry of Communications.

Harold M. Fleming, who has been connected with the Government Bureau of Economic Information, and recently with the *Peking Leader* is stopping in Hankow for a few days. Mr. Fleming spent a year in relief work in Russia before coming to China.

Dr. Paul A. Wakefield, of the American Church, Wuchang, left last Monday on the *Kungwo* for Shanghai, where he will leave China on the *Empress of Australia* on furlough. For many years Dr. Wakefield has been connected with Boone University.

Several thousand new troops have passed through Hankow during the past few days on their way to Szechuan to reinforce the northern troops there. They are newly recruited from Honan and other northern provinces, where enlisting of fresh recruits is continuing.

The Hupeh Conservancy Bureau has sent in a petition to the Military Governor of Wuchang proposing to deepen and regulate the course of the Han River, which proposition is understood to have been broached before by F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Customs at Hankow.

News has been received from Shanghai that Chan Chin-hsi, local manager of the Bank of China and also chairman of the Banking Association died on September 13th. Chinese banks in Hankow are therefore, flying their flags half-mast for three days as a tribute of their respect.

Dr. Park E. Green, who has been in Hankow representing the H. K. Mulford Company, of Philadelphia, one of the largest manufacturers of chemicals and pharmaceuticals in the world, left here last Monday night for Shanghai. He may return in the course of another two weeks.

A meeting was held last Monday night of the Commanding Officers and their lieutenants of the American, British, French and Russian Volunteer Companies to further discuss the present situation and the question of united action. The meeting is the first of a series which is to be held.

The price of rice in Ichang has risen from 20 or more tiao of cash to 30 tiao for a picul. This is an exceedingly high price, and in view of the fear of further advance, Ichang merchants have requested Hankow dealers to ship a large quantity of rice to Ichang to relieve the situation.

Authentic investigations in Peking show that 601 houses were burnt down in Tsaoshih, Hupeh, and 294 men and women captured, most of whom are girls between seventeen and eighteen. The total loss amounts to $2,158,000. The London Mission interests are involved in the outrage.

The Changsha Chamber of Commerce and other leading organizations of Hunan have sent their second appeal to commanders of both parties in Hunan requesting that fighting be stopped at once. It is complained that the internecine warfare has paralyzed the trade of the entire province.

A fire occurred at Changsha on Thursday when a lighter containing piecegoods belonging to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's compradore was burned. The British gunboat sent a detachment across to do what they could but notwithstanding their good work nothing could be done.

Captain F. F. Miller of the steamer *Meitan* of the Standard Oil Company while traveling near Fowchow, Szechuan, was shot by the Szechuan troops, and was hurt in the leg. The steamer was fired on by the troops possibly due to the suspicion that enemy troops were on board the vessel.

That more taxes will be instituted in this center is quite plain as a certain adviser to the provincial authorities has proposed the imposing of luxury taxes. Just what forms of business will be categoried under this title is not known, but it is intimated that the large public amusement houses are included.

Looting is feared in Changsha, and according to a Japanese report, the Japanese gunboat at Changsha has already sent landing parties ashore to protect Japanese residents. The Japanese steamer *Wuhing Maru* left for Changsha last Wednesday in spite of advice that she had better remain in Hankow.

The military party who consigned the shipment of arms and supplies to northern troops in Szechuen on the *s. s Iyang Maru* is understood to have brought a claim against the Japanese steamer, which was raided and robbed by Szechuen troops recently. The claim is that the shipment consisted of a large quantity of arms besides $100,000.

The Chinese Bankers Association will formally open its buildings on the 1st of November, according to reliable information from a leading member. It is also intimated that the Chinese banks intend to institute a clearing house system in the Bankers Association for the convenience of Chinese and foreign banks.

R. D. Wolcott arrived in Hankow yesterday from Ichang where he is connected with the Salt Gabelle. Mr. Wolcott left this city last Monday on his way to Shanghai where he will meet his family arriving from America. Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott are expected back this way in about two weeks on their return to Ichang.

The rumor persists that Wu Pei-fu has decided to transfer Tuchun Chang Fu-lai of Kaifengfu to replace Hsiao Yao-nan of Wuchang, who will take Chang's place. It is further reported that Wu will establish the headquarters of the High Inspectorate of Hupeh and Hunan in Hankow so that he can direct political movement in this center.

A land dispute is taking place over a piece of ground bought by the Wing On Company in Hankow. The company are intending to build a nine storied building for their shops and offices but now members of the Provincial Assembly have discovered that the ground belongs to the Hupeh government which has not given its assent.

Both Tan Yen-kai and Chao Heng-ti are briskly preparing for another encounter to determine their fate in Hunan. Chao is practically clamoring at the headquarters of Wu Pei-fu for practical support. The Central government will remit $100,000 to Governor Chao Heng-ti of Hunan to restore his sphere of influence on the condition that he will cancel his independence.

The Chambers of Commerce of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang have petitioned the Tuchun protesting against the alleged scheme of coining 5 and 10 copper coins for circulation in Hupeh. It is feared that the introduction of this currency will greatly endanger the money market and the standard of living of the people, as they are liable to drive out the 2 copper coins from circulation.

A special meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce was held on Saturday to discuss the sending of rice to Japan. Most of the members were present and unanimously agreed to petition the Tuchun to prohibit the export of the commodity on the ground that there is insufficient rice in China to meet its own needs. As a result of the news that large quantities of rice would be exported to Japan this has increased in price about a thousand cash per picul.

News from South China

The Canton Water Supply Company was recently fined $6,000 for excessive charge of rates in violation of the adopted regulations.

The Ninth National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations in China will be held in Canton October 16 to 21 next. Canton expects to have at least 500 delegates from all parts of the country and will house them in the dormitories of Canton Christian College, within the campus of which most of the sessions will be held.

The teachers in the seven higher government schools in Canton will end their strike upon the receipt of at least one month of their salary in cash and the pledge of two months more to be payable during October. Their arrears run from four to six months. Upon the receipt of a month's salary before September 20, these schools will resume sessions the following day.

Fifty-three inmates succeeded in making their escape from the Canton gaol within the compound of the Canton District Court on the morning of September 16 the culprits, somehow, having bombs, knives, and other arms to make their way out. Some 98 got out at first but 15 were later recaptured. The gaol-keeper and staff are being held for investigation on charge of gross negligence.

The Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Kwangtung has raised its fees for the issuing of passports to Cantonese for going abroad, the revised charges running from ten to ninety-six dollars. For a merchant desiring to procure a so-called "Section 6" certificate for the United States, he has to pay $96, and a student certificate, is $46. The commissioner for foreign affairs in Canton is Mr. Foo Ping Sheung.

Canton now has two relief committees at work, one for the relief of earthquake sufferers in Japan and the other for those in need in the recently flooded areas along the principal rivers in Kwangtung. The Japanese Relief Committee is headed by Dr. C. C. Wu, secretary of foreign affairs to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and the local flood relief activities are being directed by General Hsu Shao-tseng, secretary of home affairs.

T. T. Cheng, also known as Cheng Tien-tow, alleged embezzler of some $3,800,000 while managing-director of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung, has been given the death sentence when found guilty by a special court martial composed of Hu Han-min, a former Kwangtung civil governor and two associates. The court has recommended mercy which, it is understood, will be given by the Generalissimo in consideration of his past services to the party.

The Kwangtung Tramway Company of Canton is still being denied the privilege of operation by the Canton Municipality because of the refusal of the company to repair the roads it has damaged in connection with the service. The company has been suspended for some weeks, and both the secretary of reconstruction to Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the civil governor of the province have not yet seen fit to overrule the order of the Municipal Department of Public Utility.

The Y. M. C. A. workers in South China have recently lost one of their most valuable leaders in the death of Ho Shiu Lau, acting general secretary of the association in Hongkong and secretary in charge of its junior division. Mr. Ho, but 33 years old, was one time a student in the Chicago Y. M. C. A. Training School and was well-known throughout China because of the number of national conferences of the association he had attended in different places. He was also for a year a training secretary in the Shanghai Y. M. C. A. He married Miss Ethel Lee Toma, formerly of Honolulu and Shanghai, and is survived by her and a son four years old.

Upon the payment of lump sums, the Canton financial authorities will repeal several war-time taxes now being levied on the people. The fish-sale tax has been removed upon the pledge of the fish-dealers to contribute $66,000 to the special war fund; and the meal tax will probably be abolished at the offer of the restaurants to subscribe to this fund at least $80,000. The Canton government has not yet seen fit to cancel the demand for a sur-charge of 20 percent on all hotel bills. The 20 percent extra railroad fare is being enforced on all lines in Kwangtung except the Canton-Kowloon, which has had previous arrangements with the British section of the same line relative to this subject. The butchers are still refusing to submit to the new tax on mutton-sale. The government, however, expects to raise a large sum on the business tax, one percent of all capital invested in the province. To finance the present fratricidal war in Kwangtung, a large amount of public money has been wasted; and this has been obtained by the sale of public lands and buildings, the confiscation of temples and enemy property, forced loans from the leading organizations, and other additional charges.

H. W.

Canton, September 18, 1923.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, September 19 to Wednesday September 26).

Information and news of a more definite nature are coming from Japan with regard to the earthquake of September 1, and in addition to the abundant foreign relief work now being done for the sufferers, Japan has arisen to the occasion and from now on will handle most of the work herself. While the city of Yokohama and Tokio were comparatively wiped out and numerous other towns affected, the Japanese have organized efficient means whereby the two cities will be rebuilt and assume their respective dignified and strong out positions previously maintained. An official statement sent by the *Eastern News Agency* during the week under review gave the following statement relative to loss of life:

"According to investigations made by each of the embassies of the powers concerning foreign victims in Tokio and Yokohama, the dead British residents in the two cities number 74, including one woman in Tokio, 40 men, 28 women and children, and some are missing.

"The dead Americans total 76, including 38 men, 28 women and 10 children and some are missing. The dead French subjects number 25, including one nun in Tokio and 8 nuns and 15 men in Yokohama.

"Of the Italian residents in Tokio and Yokohama, one was killed in Yokohama. Up to the present, one Belgian nun was killed in Yokohama. There is still no report about the casualties of Russians."

Japanese Socialist and Family Murdered

Attention was called to Japan again during the week under review by the cold-blooded murder of Osugi Sakai, Japan's world-famous socialist and his family. Following cabled news which reached Shanghai this week from Tokio, Mr. Osugi Sakai was arrested there with his wife and two children for showing sympathy with the Koreans alleged to be creating disturbances in Tokyo, and imprisoned. The soldier in charge of the ward in which Mr. Osugi and his family were placed, murdered the family, and reported the matter to his chief saying he wanted to stamp out any disturbers of peace and order. Ito Noye, wife of Mr. Osugi was one of the leading women writers of Japan and the translation of the "Tragedy of Women's Emancipation," is one of her chief works which is widely read. Mr. Osugi is also a great author and has spent much time in translating works of noted authors.

Will Parliamentarians in Shanghai Solve China's Problem?

With the arrival in Shanghai of some well known Chinese from South and North China, and the formal meetings of other parliamentarians, people are beginning to question whether peace may be brought to China's doors or not and if a solution of her chaotic state will come about. Perhaps the presence of Sir Robert Hotung, well known Hongkong Chinese, who aspires to meet in conference with delegates of China representing all circles, is the most encouraging sign of the times for many days past.

Chinese Chamber Endorses Peace Proposal

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has unanimously resolved to support wholeheartedly Sir Robert Hotung's peace proposal, according to an announcement made by that body this week. They have accordingly telegraphed to various provinces in China inviting them to support the scheme and to use their influence with their respective authorities with a view to attending the conference. In connection with this an important gathering was held recently when Sir Robert Hotung was entertained by General Ho Feng Lin, Military Governor of Sungkiang and Shanghai at tiffin in his Yamen. Some of the important men present at this meeting were the following:

Honorable Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Shen Chu Hsu, President of the Chinese Bankers Association, Shen Shun Hsing, well-known educationlist, Chu Pa Fong, Vice-Chairman of Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Sze Liang Chai, Director of the *Shun Pao*, Chin Yun Hsiang, President of Native Bankers Association, Lo King Kee, Committee of Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and C. C. Hsu, Chief of the Accounting Department office of the Military Governor for Sunkiang and Shanghai. The subject of the Round-table Conference was discussed and both General Ho and Commissioner Hsu cordially supported the proposal.

First Formal Session of Parliament in Shanghai

Despite the trouble in assembling the parliamentarians who have gathered in Shanghai for the discussion of peace proposals, the first formal session was held during the week under review when 131 members of the House of Representatives signed their names to the roll signifying their willingness to attend the meeting, and fifty-one members of the Senate also expressed their desire to meet. The following account of the conference was included in a recent issue of the *North China Daily News* (Shanghai):

"One of the members suggested that owing to lack of a quorum the meeting should be adjourned, but another said that even in Peking there was never a legal quorum at the business meetings so the business might be continued here just the same. He suggested, however, that the Parliamentarians in the north should be urged to come to Shanghai immediately in order that business might be dealt with without further delay. The acting Speaker of the House of Representatives said that in all 338 Members of the House had arrived in Shanghai, but as no announcement was made as to the date when the meeting would be held, many had gone back to their homes. It was not necessary, he thought, that there should be a definite number of people at the meeting and the business might therefore be continued.

"After some discussion, it was decided to adjourn the meeting and to ask the Secretary to publish a list of names of those who remained in Peking, those who came to Shanghai and remained here, and those who signed in Tientsin expressing their desire to come south but who, after receiving their expenses and part of their salaries, returned to Peking.

"The speaker of the Senate at the second meeting said that it was a continuation of the last Parliamentary meeting held in Peking before June 13 when the *coup* was effected by the Chihli party. The meetings and the acts of the Peking Parliament after that date could not be recognized, hence they would be declared null and void. No matter how many were present, they should hold the meeting he thought, because they represented justice and fair play. The speaker hoped that the M. P.'s would continue to meet and work for the salvation of the country.

There was some discussion, but those present voted for an adjournment, a motion that was immediately carried."

Peking in State of Frenzy Over Financial Condition

The government in Peking was reported to be in more serious financial straits than at any previous festivals, and much doubt was entertained whether they could tide over the Mid-autumn festival. Among the several reports given out was that concerning the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation which had agreed to advance $1,200,000 on the security of the salt surplus for eight months. Denial of this report was made by the bank, however. Wu Pei-fu demanded from the Ministry of Finance a sum of $250,000 to be forwarded to him for military expenses before the festival. However, the festival has passed and Peking still carries on in her usual existing manner.

The Presidential Problem

The election of a President is still as great a problem as ever. General Wang Cheng-pin, who is conducting the campaign in favor of Marshal Tsao Kun being elected Chief Executive, has had frequent meetings during the last few days with Parliamentary leaders, and it is now believed that September 24th will be selected as the date for the next attempt to carry out the Presidential Election. The result of that attempt is not viewed hopefully in well informed circlen in spite of the fact that there are now over 550 M.P.'s. is Peking, which number is expected to be swollen by a group of 35 from Shanghai. From military sources it is learned that should Parliament fail to elect a President before October 10th, then startling developments may be expected.

It appears that the root of the trouble in Parliament is that Members of Parliament fear that if a President be elected now the new Chief Executive might dissolve Parliament, whereas if the present situation be continued beyond October 10 then Parliament might expect to prolong its existence indefinitely, according a report in the *Far Eastern Times*, (Peking).

Chinese Government Assents to Portion of Lincheng Note

After long and patient waiting for the reply to the Lincheng Note, the Waichiaopu handed over to the Diplomatic Body their answer which is a repudiation of all of the most essential terms, and which reply must be strongly dealt with, by foreign powers, is the general opinion some of the foreign community expressed. The Note asserts:

"A careful consideration of the facts of the case, leads to the conclusion that no liability for damages can be predicated to the Chinese government. In view, however, of the circumstances of their capture, as well as the suffering of indignities sustained by them in consequence, the Chinese government desire of their own accord to do in the fullest measure possible what is equitable in the way of

reparation to foreign victims of classification and assessment in the three categories of damages outlined in the Diplomatic Body's Note. The reason for the progressive increase in the amount of compensation from week to week for the captives during the period of their captivity is not clear, since the delay was due to the adoption of negotiation with the bandits, as the safest means of effecting their release, which of course was followed in harmony with the wishes of the diplomats. As regards consequential damages the government cannot include these in the basis of assessment of damages which they propose to give the foreign nationals justly entitled thereto."

Unrest in River Ports

Telegrams and information received during the week under review state that fighting has again started at Chungking, the heaviest fighting thus far, while foreign boats continue to be molested along the Yangste River. Only recently the Captain of the Standard Oil steamer *Meitain*, was injured by a shot in the leg by Chinese soldiers between Ichang and Chungking. This followed the tragic occurrence on the Japanese steamer at Fowchow when the Captain and most of the crew were killed outright and a number of the passengers taken captive. Boats are also attacked carrying foreign and native passengers between Hankow and Changsha.

Other Outrages Committed and Their Outcome

Regarding the Coltman outrage which took place more than a year ago at Kalgan, when Charles Coltman was shot and killed by a Chinese soldier when proceeding to Urga in a motor car with the American Consul, an indemnity of $25,000 was demanded, in addition to punishment of the officials. While the latter was carried out, the indemnity was only recently paid which amounted to G. $25,000 handed over to the executors of deceased's will. The case may therefore, after a year's time, be considered settled.

Father Melotto, the Italian priest who was held captive some several months and mistreated by the Chinese bandits in Honan province, was released after much parleying and shot when leaving the place of captivity. He later died from the wound. It was reported that the Italian government was demanding a large sum for the death of Father Melotto, to the extent of $55,000 to $75,000 whereas this statement was denied by the Foreign Office. The only request made was that some kind of memorial or monument be built in memory of the faithful priest, which the Chinese considered reasonable!

Telegrams in Shanghai this week were received telling of the capture of two foreign missionary ladies in Sihwa, Honan, on September 23. The bandits attacked the city and took most of the residents including the two ladies, who were the only two foreign residents. They are Miss M. Darroch and Miss Mabel R. Sharo of the China Inland Mission, who had been doing mission work in this place for a year or so.

Information has come from Canton reporting that T. T. Ching, the American returned student, who was recently sentenced to death for alleged embezzlement of $6,000,000 of the Canton government's funds, has been pardoned by Dr Sun Yat-sen and released from prison. Mr. Ching is a graduate of the University of Chicago and formerly Commissioner of Finance for the Canton government.

News of Dr. Sun's Movements

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Generalissimo of the Constitutionalist Army in Kwangtung, returned to Canton City September 14 from the East River districts where he had been directing the operations against the Chen Chiung-ming faction of the Kuomintang Political Party in South China. Dr. Sun reported success in arms and, when seen by friends, predicted that Waichow, the stronghold of Chen, would fall within a fortnight. The Cantonese as a whole, while being always happy to learn of the success of their beloved leader, whose patriotism and honesty have never been doubted, are not very enthusiastic over his claimed achievements, because of his use of Yunnanese and Kwangsi-ite mercenary troops to suppress his own political fellow provincials. It would be a glorious victory in Kwangtung both military and political had he and his fellow Cantonese compatriots alone fought for constitutionalism and the good of their homes and country. The thinking Cantonese are afraid that the Yunnanese and Kwangsi-ites, when near enough the Chen faction, will so compromise things as to further minimize the power and influence of Dr. Sun and make their virtual occupation of the best sections of Kwangtung undisputable and real.

Further evidence of Yunnanese usurpation in Kwangtung was given last week when they simply ignored Cantonese local and municipal government actions. The collection of business tax at Fatshan, a city within the Namhoi District jurisdiction, was denied to the magistrate, the chief local executive for the provincial government. When the Canton Municipality was to have sold a temple to swell the war chest of the Constitutionalist Army, a Yunnanese commander came in to interfere with the sale after the transaction was done except the delivery of the property. In Shiukwan, Northern Kwangtung, a Yunnanese commander inflicted severe corporal punishment on a telegraph office superintendent outside his service and command.

China and Russia to Resume Normal Relations

From various reports from the Capital, China and Russia are about to resume normal relations and recent statements made by Mr. Karakhan, Russian adviser in Peking, most of the difficulties in a peaceful settlement will have to do with the respective countries' attitude toward Mongolia. Mr. Karakhan who is the head of the Union of Soviet Republic Mission and also head of the Far Eastern Affairs in Moscow Foreign Office speaks with authority and insists that there has been no change in Russia's attitude with regard to Mongolia.

The Chinese Attitude

The relations between China and Mongolia, the Chinese have insisted, were for the Chinese and Mongolians to settle entirely without Russian or any other outside mediation. The Russian claim has been that Russia was simply acting in accordance with the wishes of the Mongolian people and with the often announced policy of the Russian government to help small nations in their exercise of the right of self determination, according to the interview Mr. Karakhan gave out. The Chinese refused to recognize that the Russians had any right to interfere and there was a good deal of resentment over the continued presence in Mongolia of even a small detachment of Russian troops. The continued presence of Russian troops in Mongolia also lent color to the rumor that Russia was getting ready to annex territory, but this the Russian representatives declare they had no idea of doing. Russia wanted only one thing and that was that Mongolians be free to decide their own status, but in spite of this the status of Mongolia continues to be the principal ground of possible serious friction in any Sino-Russian negotiations which might be opened.

Financial Notes

China has felt the benefit of a minor boom in business during the month of September. It is believed, however, to have been due to the large sales of supplies made for relief work in Japan rather than to any material improvement in business conditions in China. The United States Navy alone spent $1,200,000 Mex., and other organizations must have aggregated an almost equal sum. Prices in many commodities in China immediately stiffened after news of the Tokio disaster became known. Silk jumped about 33 percent, as it is believed about 35,000 bales of Japanese silk was destroyed, and, while the silk producing areas in Japan were not devastated, the facilities for shipping were severely interrupted. Steel and lumber prices went up in view of the probable demands Japan will make for reconstruction.

With the approach of Fall, attention is focussed on the probable trend of business during the balance of the year. Granting a reasonable allowance for seasonal dullness, there has clearly been a halting and hesitancy in many industries. A situation, marked by idle cotton spindleage estimated to be 50% of all British spindles and 25% of American spindles, cannot be explained away as normal nor seasonal. Last Spring, business was recognized as too active to be long sustained and fears of a runaway market were freely expressed. A reaction has fortunately taken place, but business is actually fairly good, taking industry as a whole. In New England, cotton manufacturing is flat and orders are few and far between There is no accumulation of stock, however, and consumption continues heavy. A revival in the next few weeks is looked for by the cotton mills with considerable confidence. Already, shoe manufacturing is improving and the woolen mills are busily employed. Retail trade is good, but everywhere, the determination not to accumulate and speculate in stocks of merchandise is evident. (*First National Bank of Boston Report.*)

The Ho Hong Bank, Ltd. a well-known Chinese bank in Singapore will open a branch in Hongkong, October 1 in the Astor House Building at No. 13, Queen's Road, Central, which premises have been occupied by the Asia Banking Corporation for the last four years and have just been evacuated. The bank has been in existence for six years being incorporated in Singapore in 1917 with an authorized capital of $20,000,000 of which $8,000,000 have been issued and $4,000,000 paid in. During its six years of existence the bank has established five branches in the

Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States and has built up a reserve fund amounting to more than $600,000. The Bank is owned entirely by Chinese, the principal shareholders being Messrs. Lim Peng Siang and Lim Peng Mau who are owners of the Ho Hong Steamship Co., the Ho Hong Oil Mills, the Ho Hong Portland Cement Works.

Orders for new equipment totaling about $1,000,000 for electrifying 35 additional miles of the Paulista Railway, Brazil, have just been placed with the International General Electric Company. This extension constitutes part of the extra portion contemplated when the first contract with the International General Electric Company was closed in 1920, providing for 28 miles of double track electrification, and brings the total electrified mileage up to 63 miles starting at Jundiahy and extending north to Tatu. This is approximately half the total mileage originally planned and further extensions are expected.

Trade Inquiries

Received from American Consulate-General, Shanghai

Victor Safe & Lock Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, are anxious to secure a China representative.

Messrs. Brans & Hoe, 510 Claus Spreckles Bldg., San Francisco, Calif., are desirous of purchasing silks and pongees.

Rex Mfg. Co., Connersville, Ind. desire to secure representative to sell in this market their line of automobile closed tops.

Mfgrs. Export Sales Co. 5709 S. Justine St. Chicago, Ill., desire to have a local concern handle their line of automobile accessories.

Wooster Rubber Company, Wooster, Ohio, desire to secure representatives to handle their line of rubber novelties.

A member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is interested in securing a representative in Shanghai for the sale of bottles and jars of all descriptions.

The Lake Erie Bolt & Nut Co., Cleveland, Ohio, desire to get in touch with a local firm interested in their lines of nuts and bolts.

The Continental Trading Co., Nan Shih Chang, Mukden, desire to get in touch with the local representative of an American manufacturer of candle making machinery. Mayo-Skinner Manufacturing Co., 1755 Broadway, New York, N. Y. desire to place in this market their automotive specialties.

Girard & Co., Inc. 209 Washington Street, Mount Vernon, New York, desire to get in touch with exporters of essential oils.

The G. H. Harris Company, 40—61 Clymer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. desire to purchase in large quantities mah-jongg sets.

Philippine Phonograph Co., 11 Calle David, Manila, P. I. desire to purchase Chinese phonograph records that can be played on a phonograph using a steel needle.

Edward M. Cerf, foreign distributor "The Golden Pheasant" candy, 112 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., desires to secure Shanghai representative.

The Ready Tool Co. Bridgeport, Conn. desire to secure representation in China for their line of lathe tools, boring bars, high speed centers, etc.

North American Copper Co., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y. desire to get in touch with the exporters of Chinese antimony regulus.

E. & A. Opler, Inc. 2209 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill. interested in the sale of cocoa, in bulk and packages.

D. J. Murray Mfg. Co. 1024 Third Ave., Wausau, Wisc. desire to secure representation for the sale of its line of saw mill machinery.

New York Now World's Silver Market

The New York silver market has recorded an almost epochal development in the fact that it has apparently superceded London as the silver trading center of the world. A large volume of business that has gone direct to London has been transferred to America. This is particularly true of the "bazaar" business of Bombay and Calcutta.

As a result bid prices in New York have averaged about three-eighths of a cent above the highest London bid. London bullion dealers, it is said, are also short on both "spot" and "future" sales.

It is estimated that Indian silver purchases for the past two months have been 20 percent higher than for the corresponding period of last year. Naturally the larger volume of orders sent direct to New York, rather than indirectly through London, has created the impression among many New York dealers that these purchases are much larger, but for July and so far for August this cannot be determined until a more careful survey is possible. (From the *Financial Review.*

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

September 20.—Fifteen governors of states, twenty-two United States Senators and ninety-three representatives give approval to proposal advanced by American Legion to call international conference on limitation of air craft.——As result of printer's strike, only one labor daily and one or two suburban papers and foreign journals are published in New York.—Earthquake occurs at Malta and 5,000 people reported missing.—Fire and damage in Berkley, California, amounts to G. $10,000,000.——Germany endeavors to create stable currency by severance of the Reichsbank from state finances.

September 21.—200 Russian refugees admitted to U. S. under October quota.—Conference is called between printing staffs and owners of New York dailies with view of settlement of dispute.

September 22.—Controversy over Fiume situation brings a stir in Belgrade.——Italian and Greeks clash in Preveza, when Allied mission investigates murders on Albanian frontier. ——London papers say Powers must act soon in China if chaos is ever to end.——Inter-Allied parley may shortly be held between London and France to clear up differences.

September 27.—Henry Ford presents sketches of a remarkable character of various reforms in case he becomes president.

September 25.—Representatives of occupied territory in Ruhr district plan meeting in Berlin when discussions as to cessation will be taken up.——Permanent memorial to late President Harding is contributed at Giant Forest, California, when second largest tree in world is dedicated as "Warren Harding Tree."——Negotiations between Post Office and Marconi Company for an Empire Wireless is deadlocked, when Post Office insists on securing exclusive monoply, according to London report.

September 26.—President Coolidge in address before American Red Cross convention, speaks of practical idealism reflected in history of United States.——Latest reports from Germany indicate that policy of passive resistance in district of Ruhr and Rhineland is to be abandoned as there is considerable dissension in political circles.

Students of Chinan Institute Barred from Dutch Possessions

According to an article published in the Chinese *Sin Po* of Malay, two Chinese young women teachers in the Tsung, Hwa Hwe Kwan school located at Patekoan, Batavia, Java, have been deported from the Dutch East Indian possessions. The article states that the Chinan Institute of Nanking which was founded in 1917 for the purpose of educating the children of overseas Chinese, is "anti-Dutch," according to the officials of the Netherlands East Indies. The two women teachers, who were deported are graduates of the Chinan Institute, it seems. The purpose of the Chinan Institute, is to provide a link between China and the Chinese living overseas, especially in the Malay states, Dutch East Indies, Siam, Straits Settlements and so on. The article from the *Sin Po* which constitutes an indictment of the policy of the Netherlands officials, says that because the Chinese graduates of the Chinan Institute are patriotic is no reason that they sould be considered "anti-Dutch" and the policy of the Dutch officials in barring graduates of this school from the schools of the East Indies is certain to cause difficulties in the pleasant relations of China and Holland.

Captain Eisler Returns From Washington

After a five months absence in America, Captain W. I. Eisler, special representative of the United States Shipping Board, and of the firm of Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, returned to Shanghai last week.

During his stay in America, Captain Eisler spent most of his time in New York and Washington in conference with U. S. Shipping Board officials. The Shipping Board has various schemes under consideration which range from the sale of the vessels to private owners, as in the case of the recent purchase of the Robert Dollar Company of seven of their new first class passenger cargo ships for round-the-world service, to direct government operation with consideration of modification of the present scheme of operation through operators. Behind the whole thing is the unquestioned idea to continue operation of ships through present routes. The Shipping Board officials seem to be well pleased with the operation of their tonnage on the Pacific as it is showing satisfactory results. During Captain Eisler's stay in America the *Leviathan*, he stated, one of the U.S. Shipping Board vessels used on the Atlantic runs, as reported by the officials of the Board, had met with greater success than anticipated. The five trips made by this ship have carried capacity passengers and cargo and other Shipping Board boats are as well patronized.

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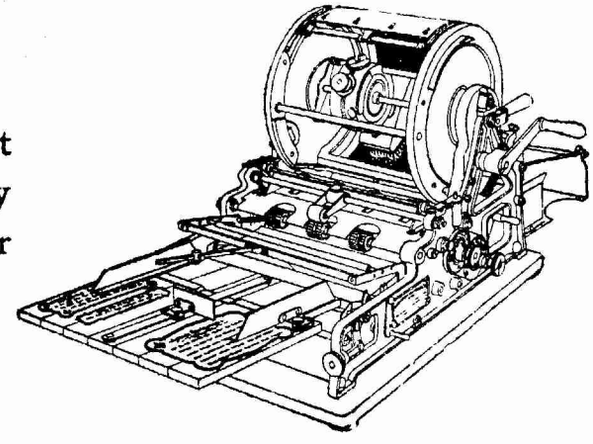

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New Books and Publications

61,369 Chinese in America

The Real Chinese in America by J. S. Tow. New York: The Academy Press

This book is written by a young Chinese who has been in America for a number of years as secretary in the Chinese Consulate General, New York. He tries to show in the book that the Chinese are as intelligent and respectable as any other people in the world and that they are not merely laundry men, as many of the Americans in the States are likely to suppose for want of a proper knowledge of the Chinese.

A chapter is devoted to a short history of the Chinese which can not but impress the reader of the greatness of ancient China, and its fall during the Manchu regime. Speaking of the present political muddle in China the author expresses the hope that China will recover her balance if given time and freedom in her own affairs. Judging from what she has done in the past, we can be assured of her ability to solve her problems and of her great future.

The Chinese immigration to America began in 1850 and 1880 saw more than 105,445 Chinese in California. No doubt the Chinese were largely instrumental in bringing about the reclamation of the swamp lands, opening the mines, and cultivating the farms in California, the land where they are so condemned and despised now.

The author tries to show that the China-towns in America are not the abodes of gambling, and other vices as some seem to imagine. In an official report on Chinese Immigration during the anti-Chinese movement Rev. Loonies wrote, "As a body in this country they (the Chinese) are a quiet, inoffensive, docile people. There are none among them like the hoodlum element among our lawless boys and young men . . ."

It is also clear that every attempt is made by the Chinese in America to impart education to their children on liberal lines.

In commercial enterprises the Chinese are doing very well in America, and are noted for fairplay.

Who does not know the Chop Suey restaurants in America which compare favorably with any first class restaurant there?

There are numerous Chinese organizations in America of which the Chinese students' alliance of the United States is prominent. There are many benevolent and protective societies also.

The author resents the legal treatment given to the Chinese in America.

The last chapter of the book dwells on the social treatment accorded to the Chinese in America and a history of the Anti-Chinese riots there. It seems that systematic attempts are being made by some parties in the states to condemn and bring the Chinese into disrepute. The author remarks, "These persistent and insidious efforts can be understood but to discredit the Chinese nation, excite racial hatred and alienate China-American friendship."

The book contains many fine illustrations and does credit to the author.

Shanghai, September 19, 1923.

H. P. Shastri.

Enrollment in American School Shows Increase

The enrollment of students in the Shanghai American School at the present time is 352 an increase of ten students over the total enrollment of last year, according to a recent announcement of Prof. C. L. Boynton, principal. The greatest increase has been in the high school department, which now has 153 students as compared to 122 for last year. It is expected that the enrollment in the school will reach 375 by Christmas, in the opinion of the management of the school, and this will practically exhaust the space available in the new premises which are just being completed in the French Concession. It has already been necessary to rent new dormitory space in the vicinity of the school. The dedication of the new school and the annual meeting of the Board of managers will be held on October 10.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Chinese-Russian Relations

References: Pp. 121-2, 134

Questions: 1. Review briefly the results of M. Joffe's visit to China and Japan. 2. What can you say as to M. Karakhan's earlier record? 3. Why are many Chinese expecting great things from his visit to China? When did he arrive? What has he recently been doing? 4. What is Dr. C. T. Wang's attitude toward the new Russian envoy? 5. What was the declaration of 1919? What was its significance? 6. If it were carried out what would its effect be upon the Russians in China? 7. What is the meaning of the term "in principle" here mentioned, and what is the possible significance? What does M. Karakhan have to say on this score? 8. Why is it essential that China and Russia have friendly relations? What has each to gain?

Topic 2: Dr. Schurman on the Chinese Eastern Railway

References: Pp. 126-7

Questions: 1. Who is Dr. Schurman and why are his views worthy of consideration? 2. What is meant by "discrimination" on the part of railways, and how has this problem been handled in the United States? 3. Discuss the meaning and the significance of the agreement of 1896 between the Chinese government and the Russo-Chinese Bank. Who stood behind this bank? 4. What threat was recently made that seemed to endanger the results of the Washington Conference so far as the C. E. R. was concerned? 5. What has Dr. Schurman to say on this subject? How may contracts be changed? How about resorting to military force to settle questions like that of the C. E. R.?

Topic 3. The Earthquake and Fire in Japan

References: Pp. 117-8, 119-21, 139, 141, 132, 136

Questions: 1. What conflicting ideas are current regarding the rebuilding of Yokohama and Tokyo? 2. How large a territory has been affected by the earthquake and fire? 3. How long will it take to recover? 4. Why is it lightly stated that Japan will be stronger than ever when she does recover? 5. Who is Viscount Goto? Count Yamamoto? What are their ideas on reconstruction? 6. How much money will be required to pay for reconstruction? 7. What country was first able to send help to Japan? 8. Name some famous earthquakes that have wrought much destruction?. What causes earthquakes? How often do they occur?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: General Li's Visit to Shanghai

References: Pp. 118-9, 141

Questions: 1. Why, according to his own explanation, has General Li come to Shanghai? 2. What kind of welcome has he received? Why? 3. What do many people fear as a result of his visit? 4. Discuss and appraise some of the rumors current in reference to his visit. 5. What effect has his visit here had upon Peking politics? What was the result of the attempt to elect a successor to General Li?

Topic 2: Boosting a New China Summer Resort

References: Pp. 122-4

Questions: 1. Where is Cha-Lan-Tan? 2. Is it difficult and expensive of access? 3. What railroads or steamship lines could be used in going to this place from the Yangtsze valley? 4. What are the advantages of this resort?

Topic 3; Affairs in Szechuen and Canton

References: Pp. 141, 143

Questions: 1. Why are plans being made for an attack on Chungking? 2. Discuss the attack on the Japanese steamer at Foochow. 3. What is General Yang Sen doing now? 4. Why is Dr. Sun said to be in need of funds? 5. What seems to be the relative strength of Dr. Sun and General Chen? 6. What is said as to the ability of the Yunnanese troops as financiers? 7. What kind of taxes are being collected in Canton? For what purposes? Where does the money go?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Financial Reconstruction in China

References: P. 122

Questions: 1. Who is Mr. Chang Yin-hwa? 2. What is the basis of his plan for financial rehabilitation of China? 3. What was the Padoux plan mentioned? For what was it criticised? 4. What are consolidated loan bonds? 5. Who would have charge of the disbursement of the loan funds discussed? 6. How much money is owed to the army and navy now? 7. How do the figures of China's income and outgo of money compare? 8. What can be said in favor of the proposed plan?

Topic 2: North Siberian Trading Routes

References: Pp. 124-6

Questions: 1. Why are the raw materials of Siberia considered to be "inexhaustible"? 2. Why has Russia's population suffered from famine? 3. Where is the Russian Volunteer Fleet today? 4. In what direction do the rivers of Siberia flow? 5. What effect has this on the new schemes for Siberia's trade routes? 6. Discuss the place of the Arctic ocean in the new plans for Siberian trade. What are the three parts of the scheme? 7. Make a list of Siberia's chief raw goods. 8. What modern appliances are necessary for carrying out the new schemes? Why could not such a scheme have been carried out earlier?

Topic 3: Dollar Line Round-the-World Service

References: P. 119

Questions: 1. How has the Dollar line recently strengthened itself? 2. What are its latest plans? 3. How will they affect Shanghai? Why? 4. What is a "knot"? 5. What is the value of boats of the type recently added to the Dollar service?

Note: For quotations of the Lumber market see p. 146; for financial notes on the Philippine Islands see p. 147; for a table of Japanese loans to China see p. 128.

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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, September 26th, 1923.

Exchange:—The London price of silver for "spot" at 32 1/16d. is 1/4d. higher than last week. The quotation for forward is 31 9/16d.

Our official quotation for T/T on London after going to 31 1/4d. is down to 3/1d. i, e 1/4d. lower th n last week. Exchange business in connection with "Imports" and "Exports" has been small. Our local Gold dealers who were reported to have an oversold position in Gold T/T of about £4,000,000—are inclined to rebuy. There is very little visible cover for these operations, and though our market closes steady we are inclined to take a weak view of exchange. Since our last circular the "President Cleveland" has started from America with silver for Shanghai valued at Tls. 3,000,000—making about Tls. 12,000,000 due before the middle of October.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 23,733,000 a decrease of Tls. 477,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 37,610,000 an increase of $ 200,000.

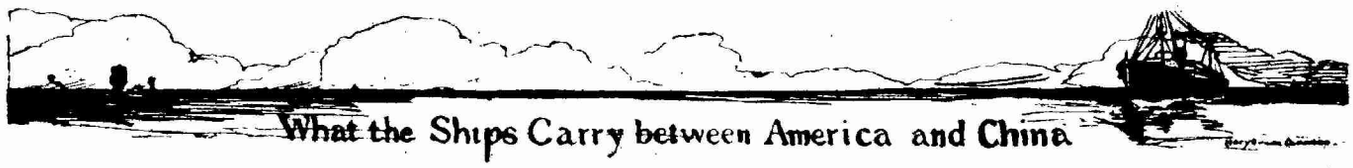
Estimated value Tls 50,812,000 as against Tls. 66,269,000 held at this time last year.

T	Average rates for Aug.	Thursday Sept. 20	Friday Sept 21	Saturday Sept. 22	Monday Sept. 24	Tuesday Sept. 25	Wednes. Sept. 26
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/0.385	3/1 1/4	3/1 3/8 3/1 1/2	3/1 1/2	3/1 1/2 3/1 3/8		3/1 1/2 3/1
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/1 3/8	3/1 1/2 3/1 5/8	3/1 5/8	3/1 5/8 3/1 3/4		3/1 1/2 3/1 3/4
4m/s ,,	—	3/1 1/2	3/2 3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4 3/1 7/8		3/1 3/4 3/1 7/8
T/T India	126.471	228 1/4	231 1/2 229 3/4	229	229 3/8 228 1/4		229 1/2 227 1/2
T/T France	1,224 231	1200	1215 1205	1190	11801175		1130 1120
T/T N Y.	69.163	70 1/2	71 1/2 71	71	71 1/2 70 3/4	HOLIDAY	70 3/4 70 1/4
T/T H'kong	74.740	74 1/2	74 1/2 74 1/4	74 1/2	74 1/4 74 1/4		74 1/4 74 1/4
T/T Japan	70 942	69	68 68 1/2	68 3/4	69 96 1/2		69 1 69 1/4
T/T Batavia	181.548	185 1/2	188 186 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2 185 1/2		185 1/2 184
T/T Straits	77.192	75 1/2	74 1/2 75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4 75 1/2		75 1/2 76 1/4
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3 1.635	3/2 3/4	3/3 1/4 3/3	3/3	3/3 3/2 3/4		3/2 3/4 3/2 1/2
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/3	3/3 1/2 3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4 3/3		3/3 3/2 3/4
6m/s ,, D/A	3/2.135	3/3 1/4	3/3 3/4 3 3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/4 3/3 1/2		3/3 1/4 3/3
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,274.231	1260	12751265	1250	12401235		11901180
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	71.663	73 1/4	74 1/4 73 3/4	73 3/4	74 73 1/2		73 1/2 73
4m/s ,, Docs	—	73 3/4	74 1/4 74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2 74		74 73 1/2

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, ower when falling	Sept. 20	Sept. 21	Sept. 22	Sept. 24	Sept. 25	Sept. 26
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Fence.	31 1/16	32 1/16	32 3/8	32 1/16	32 1/16	31 1/16
‡N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 64 3/8	G. $. 65 1/8	G. $. 65 1/4	G. $. 65 1/4		G. $. 65 1/4
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 321 70	Tls. 324 70	Tls. 325 70	Tls. 328 70	HOLIDAY	Tls. 330 70
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00		111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.3125	72.325	72.325	72.40		72.30
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	4%	3 1/2%	4 1/2%	4%		4%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 72.55
Bank of France rate of discount	4 1/2%	London on Germany	T/T
London open Market of rate Dis. 3 m/s.	3 1/16%	New York on London	T/T 456 1/4
,, ,, 4	3 7/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 3/8
,, ,, 6	3 3/4%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3 3/8
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/1 5/16



Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Keys: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. July 1.26 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Cross Keys, August 31. From Vancouver.

Ink, Printing	Pls.	104

S. S. President Pierce, September 3.

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.80
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	74
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	345
Tea, Green:		
Hyson, Shangai	,,	3
Antimony, Regulus	,,	420
Chinaware, Fine	,,	30
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	62
Egg, Albumen, Moist	,,	375
Egg, Whole, Frozen	,,	348
Egg Yolk, Moist	,,	75
Egg, Yolk, Moist	,,	317
Glassware	,,	10
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	22
Paper Cuttings	,,	407
Umbrellas	Pcs.	1,720
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	3,548

To Los Angeles.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,474

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 5	Pls.	5

To Newton.

Silk, Waste: Other Ports Bls. 15	Pls.	49.37

To Philadelphia.

Silk, Waste: Shanghai, Bls. 18	Pls.	20.20
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	10

To South River.

Silk, Waste: Other Ports, Bls. 44	Pls.	281.17

To Dayton.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	205
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	9
Young Hyson, other Ports	Pls.	14
Hyson, other Ports	,,	18

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 5	Pls.	4.98

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls. 110	Pls.	111.05
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 205	Pls.	205.32
Yellow, S'hai, B's. 20	,,	19.74
Yellow, Other Ports, Bls. 5	,,	4.90
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. 81	Pls.	81.87
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	5
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	9
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	33
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	137
Feathers	,,	123
Hair, Human	,,	89
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	175
Intestines, Sheep's Salted	,,	42
Seed, Sesamum	,,	154
Skin Clothing, Lamb	Pcs.	504
Skins, Dog	,,	3,580
Skins, Fox	,,	906
Skins, Lamb	,,	1,620
Skins, Rabbit	,,	940
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	24,114

S. S. Toba Maru, August 27. From U. S. A.

Resin	Pls.	2,917

S. S. President Grant August 28, from U. S. A.

Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	735
Iron Bars	Pls.	2,859
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,500
Bones, Cow	,,	300
Butter, Fresh	,,	138
Flour, Wheat	,,	8,085
Motor-cars	Pcs.	23
Shoes	Pairs	6,786
Hats	Doz	51
Timber: Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	57,393

S. S. Pawlet, August 28. From U.S.A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	171
Bedsteads	Pcs.	29
Timber: Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	1,153,768

S. S. William Penn, August 30. from U. S. A.

Iron Nails, Wire	Pls.	375
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	245
Iron Wire Rope	,,	455
Bones, Cow	,,	151
Dextrine	,,	60
Paper, Writing	,,	55
Soda, Caustic	,,	840
Stearine	,,	248
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	645
Wax, Paraffin	Pls.	413
Artificial Leather	Pcs.	4

S. S. Hawaii Maru, September 4

To Darby.

Silk Cocoons, Strippings; Shanghai, Bls. 18	Pls.	53.49

To South Manchester.

Silk Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced: Other Ports, Bls. 24	Pls.	72.20

To Baltimore.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	72

To Indianapolis.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	8
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	133

To Chicago.

Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	254
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	8
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	2
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	109
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	38
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	12
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	4

To Tacoma.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	14
Oil, Wood	,,	11,951

To Seattle.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	115

To Milwaukee.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	267

To Cincinnati.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	222

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	10.15
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 5	,,	4.90
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	326

To Vancouver.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	29

S. S. Elbeck, September 3.

To New York.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	2,306
Antimony Crude	,,	588
Antimony, Regulus	,,	2,100
Bristles	,,	89
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	174
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	309
Hair, Human	,,	10
Oil, Wood	,,	503
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	269

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The upward tendency of prices continued during the past week and values were carried about one tael above the level ruling a week ago, making a total advance of about three taels since the inception of the present bull movement. The sudden spurt during the early part of the week was the result of the heavy rise in Mid-Americans, due to the unfavorable weather conditions that have been reported in the United States Cotton Belt, and general buying, in consequence of which prices there have stiffened considerably and the world markets have responded in sympathy with the bull movement. Fluctuations during the week have been very irregular and on the whole the undertone has been quite firm.

Under the circumstances, we cannot look for a weak market in the near future and would favor making purchases, whenever the market seems unduly depressed and selling on any spurt.

Yarn.—The market has been quite firm during the past week, and prices advanced some two to three taels from last week's level. Some 7000 bales to 8000 bales of various counts and chops of local products have been bought up by Szechuan, Kiangse, Canton, Hankow, Fukien, Tientsin and Wuhu dealers, and over 20,000 bales Mill sales have been recorded. As to the future trend of the market, in our opinion, as soon as the crops have had the farmer's attention, a brisk revival in trade is looked forward to.

Liverpool, September, 20, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully, Middling Spot	18.58	Pence
,, ,, October	16.55	,,
,, ,, January	15.87	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, September, 20, 1923.

New York Market:—

October	29.70	Cents
December	29.35	,,
January	28.80	,,
March	28.78	,,
May	28.67	,,
Spot	30.50	,,

Market:—*Firm.*

Bombay, September 19, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May,	Rps.	498	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan	,,	399	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan	,,	457	,, ,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Oct./Nov	Tls.	38.00
Shanghai, Oct./Nov	,,	35.50
M-ginned, Nov./Dec	,,	35.00
Taichong, Oct./Nov	,,	36.50
Shensi, No. 1 Nov,/Dec	,,	36.50
Ningpo Spot	,,	36.00

Market:—*Firm.*

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton, W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Sept. 24, 1923 Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; submitted on depositions subject to objections to be filed.

" 24, " " " 2053, In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; on motion to approve assignee's report and for order of distribution; testimony taken of H. M. Shirek and H. Kliene; submitted.

" 24, " " " 1873, A. L. Djemarova v. R. Clancy; on motion to set; demurrer withdrawn; assigned.

" 24, " " " 2192, Chinese Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. The Far East Trading Co. Inc.; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of J. Y. Choy; submitted.

" 24, " " " 2193, Chinese Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. The Far East Trading Co.; on motion

UNIVERSAL LEAF TOBACCO COMPANY INC., PLAINTIFF, v BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC., DEFENDANT

(Continued from last week)

"The Wharf Company takes no cognizance of the Contents or Condition of Packages nor of the Condition of any Merchandise received.

The Cargo stated herein to be in Bad Order only represents what was seen by the Tally-man on Landing."

The tally-man testified (pp. 67 *et seq.*) that he saw loose tobacco and broken hogsheads but did not count the latter and no one is produced by defendant who did. Mr. Reeves testified (p. 71) that he "merely saw 72 hogsheads that landed damaged" and did not claim to know to whom they were consigned. No receipt from plaintiff is produced and we cannot regard the showing as sufficient to evercome Mr. Happer's positive testimony that no more than 178 hogsheads were delivered to plaintiff. The witness concedes, however, (p. 19) that about one-third of the tobacco in 61 of these undelivered hogsheads was undamaged. This would leave 50⅔ hogsheads of damaged tobacco for which defendant would seem to be liable. The hogsheads, it is undisputed (pp. 5, 7, 15) average 1000 pounds each; so that this damaged cargo aggregated 50,666.66 pounds or 25-1/3 tons.

The same witness testified regarding the value of the cargo consigned to plaintiff

"Q Do you know what the value of this tobacco was?
A Of the entire cargo?
Q Of the entire cargo.
A Approximately $150,000 Gold. * * *
Q Do you know what your loss has been in this transaction?
A Approximately $40,000 Gold." (pp. 3, 10)

The witness was not cross-examined on this point nor is there any contrary testimony. He is corroborated by the Report of Survey (Ex. B.) admitted without objection (p. 37) and which, as we have seen, fixes the value of the 71 hogsheads at "G. $45,016.71 plus Tls. 653.77, duty and charges." It is one of the undisputed facts, therefore, that this damaged and undelivered cargo was originally worth far more than $500. per ton.

Unfortunately for plaintiff, however, the Bill of Lading contains this clause:

"It is mutually agreed that the value of the goods receipted for above does not exceed $500 per freight ton, or in proportion for any part of a ton, unless the value be expressly stated herein and *ad valorem* freight paid thereon."

It appears that such a limitation of liability is valid. In a leading case[11] the Supreme Court upheld a limitation of $1200. upon liability for a cargo of 6 horses the one of them alone was shown to be worth $15,000. The rule is there stated as follows:

"Where a contract of the kind signed by the shipper, is fairly made, agreeing on a valuation of the property carried, with the rate of freight based on the condition that the carrier assumes liability only to the extent of the agreed valuation, even in case of loss or damage by the negligence of the carrier, the contract will be upheld as a proper and lawful mode of securing a due proportion between the

11. Hart v. R. Co., 112 U. S. 831, 28 L. ed. 717. Cf. George N. Pierce Co. v. Wells, Fargo & Co., 236 U. S. 278, 59 L. ed., 576 affirming 189 Fed. 561.

(Continued next week)

for judgment by default; testimony taken of J. Y. Choy; submitted.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2255, China Motors v. L. D. Kearny; on motion for judgment by default; judgment confessed.

Sept. 24, 1923 Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation and Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; on motion to set; assigned for hearing after Court's return from Western Circuit.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2157, Salling v. Salling; testimony taken of plaintiff and B. Herzberg; submitted.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2153, Brode v. Brode; testimony taken of plaintiff and F. A Cooley; submitted.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2277, George R. Bell v. Chas. Margelis; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of plaintiff and L.F. Jovino; submitted.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2320, U. S. v. Samuel B. Gaynor, Knute Hansen, and Matty K. Smith; testimony taken of Lok Zee Wei, Wong Ching Tse, Tsung Yoong Tsi; Lieu Tsi Chui, Lee Zing Szh, Wo Zen Tsaung, Nyan Nyak Liong, Ling Jing Foo, Woo Tsung Tuk, T. R. Porter, R. W. Yorke, J. Cruikshank, M.K. Smith, K. Hansen, A.G. Chapman, W. J. Young, M. Keane; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Sept. 22, 1923, Crim. No. 504, U. S. v. H. Gulick; testimony taken of Lieu Zer Zung, Nataba, Singh, Tsen Kyung, Loh Yuin Zung, and defendant; submitted

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 503, U. S v. J. Rosenfeld; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Sept. 12, 1923, Modification of Secs, 42 and 43, Court Regulations.

,, 17, ,, Cause No. 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone; order overruling second intervenor's application for reformation of decree.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2121, In re Albert W. Pontius' will, order closing administration.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2302, E. Greenfield v. L Slegman; order for commission to take testimony.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2307, U. S. v L. D Kearny; order overruling demurrer to information.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2161, Martin v. Martin; decree.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2190, Webb v. Webb; decree.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; order sustaining motion to make complaint more specific.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2308, U. S. v. C. McCormick; sentence.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2309, U. S. v T. McCoy; sentence.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2310, U. S. v. J M. Nelson; sentence.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2315, U. S. v. G Diaz; sentence.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2316, U. S. v. T. King; sentence.

(By the Commissioner)

Sept. 19, 1923, Cause No. 2278, U. S. v. E. Stein; order reducing bail to personal recognizance.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2279, U. S. v. J. W. Maloney; order reducing bail to personal recognizance.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2280, U. S. v. C. Stein; order reducing bail to personal recognizance.

,, 22, ,, Crim. ,, 503, U. S. v. J. Rosenfeld; assessed costs.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 504, U.S.v.H. Gulick; de endant cautioned and dismissed.

,, 22, ,, Civil ,, 129 F.W. Schlobohm v.M. Sternberg; judgment for plaintiff.

Assignments for Hearing:

Oct. 1, 1923 3:00 p.m., Cause No 1873, A. L. Djemarova v. R. Clancy.

,, 5, ,, 9.30 a.m., Cause No. 2134, Auto-Palace v. H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

,, 16, ,, 9.30 a.m., Cause No. 1351, Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. v. Green Star S/S Co.

,, 19, ,, 9.30 a.m., Cause No. 1378, American Sales Corporation v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Sept. 18, 1923, Cause No. 2303, Fu Chung Yao v. Sin Wan Pao Co.; answer.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co. Ltd.; complaint; summons issued.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2121, In re Albert W Pontius' will; final account; petition for discharge.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2313, Yu Soen Kien v. The Robert Dollar Co.; petition; summons issued.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; bond on writ of error.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2278, U. S v. E Stein; District Attorney's consent to reduction of bail; bond.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2279, U S. v. J W. Maloney; District Attorney's consent to reduction of bail; bond.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2280, U. S. v C. Stein; District Attorney's consent to reduction of bail; bond.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2275, In re The Kearny Co. Inc. in bankruptcy; motion to dismiss petition in bankruptcy.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1945. Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; plaintiff's brief.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2314. In re Annie G. M. Lincoln's will; report of death; will; inventory.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2315, U. S. v. Gonzales Diaz; information.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1316, U. S. v. Thomas King; information.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; information; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

,, 01, ,, ,, ,, 2157, Salling v. Sal ing; motion to set.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2317, U. S v. L. D. Kearny; bail bond.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1873, A. L. Djemarova v. R. Clancy; motion to set.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Slegman; commission issued to take testimony.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2255, China Motors v. L. D. Kearny; motion for judgment by default

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2313, Yu Soen Kien v. The Robert Dollar Co.; marshal's return of summons.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation and Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, motion to set.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2318, Brandt v. Brandt; complaint.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2153, Brode v. Brode; motion to set

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2192, Chinese Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. The Far East Trading Co; motion for judgment by default.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2193, Chinese Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. The Far East Trading Co.; motion for judgment by default.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2053, In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; motion to approve assignee's report and for order of distribution.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2288, Boris Holman v. I. Herskovitz & Bro. Inc.; motion to strike portions of answer; notice of motion.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2282, The China American Trading Co Inc. v. The Fearon, Daniel Co.; stipulation; motion for non-suit; notice of motion.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2272, Colbert v Colbert; motion to take depositions; notice of motions.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2277, George R Bell v. Chas. Margelis; affidavit; motion for judgment by default; notice of motion.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2319, L. H. Woo v. J. B. Katx, M. Sternberg, The Commercial Express & Storage Co.; complaint; summons issued.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2320, U. S. v. Samuel B. Gaynor, Knute Hansen, and Matty K. Smith; information.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2282, The China American Trading Co. Inc. v. The Fearon, Daniel Co.; defendant's brief in support of motion for non-suit.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2231, In re Otis M. Farnham's estate; affidavit of publication.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2300, Asia Engineering Corporation v. Shanghai Building Co. Inc.; answer.

(By the Commissioner)

Sept. 19, 1923, Civil No. 132, Lane Crawford & Co. Ltd v. F. R. Mc-Grath; complaint; summons issued.

,, 20, ,, Crim. ,, 503, U. S. v. J. Rosenfeld; complaint

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 504, U. S. v. H. Gulick; complaint.

,, 20, ,, Civil ,, 132, Lane Crawford & Co. Ltd. v. F. R. McGrath; marshal's return of summons.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 133, W. Brydon v Geo. E. Young; complaint; summons issued.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 132, Lane Crawford & Co. Ltd. v.F R. McGrath; answer.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 134, General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd. v. Alfred H. Swan; complaint; summons issued.

In the United States Court for China

SEVERINO CADIZ, Plaintiff,
—v.—
LIBRADA CADIZ, Defendant.

Cause No. 2306
Civil No. 843
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Librada Cadiz

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL.) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, September 11, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the International Mixed Court at Shanghai, China.

Tobacco Products Corporation, Plaintiff,
vs.
San Peh Tobacco Company, (三北烟草公司) Defendant.

Foreign Civil Case No.

Filed at Shanghai, Nov. 7 1922.

SYLLABUS.

TRADEMARKS. A registered trademark used on cigarettes called in English "United States" and in Chinese "Hua Gee" (花旗) held to be infringed by a trademark called in English "Chinese Flag Brand" and in Chinese "Hua Gee" (華旗), there being evidence to show that defendant's brand was known among the dealers as an imitation of plaintiff's brand.

Davies & Bryan, by R. T. Bryan, Jr., for the plaintiff.
Teesdale, Newman & McDonald, by K. E. Newman for the Defendant.

ALLMAN, Assessor.

Where, after careful consideration of the evidence and circumstances of this case it is found that Plaintiff is the owner of the registered trademark in respect to cigarettes called in English "United States" and in Chinese "Hua Gee" (花旗)

That subsequently Defendant originated a brand called in English "Chinese Flag" brand and in Chinese "Hua Gee" (華旗). That Plaintiff introduced evidence that this brand was known to dealers as an imitation of the "United States" brand.

That these two brands, are sold almost entirely to coolies and an illiterate part of the public.

That since Defendant's cigarettes are put in containers so near in color, and general arrangement and style of signs and symbols that there is a colorful infringement of Plaintiff's trademark in that the general appearance of Defendant's containers is such as to deceive the public.

Defendant appears, after some negotiation, to have voluntarily changed the Chinese part of his brand to "Chung Hwa Kuo Chi Pai" (中華國旗牌) and states in his answer that he has changed the name and general appearance of his packing. It is hereby ordered that Defendant further change the containers for his cigarettes in color, design and general make-up so that none of his symbols or signs resemble those of Plaintiff.

That all containers, or packing of the design or designs in question be destroyed.

Petition for damages denied.

By the Court,

N. F. Allman, Assessor.
Yui Ying Vong, Magistrate.

North China Star

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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of BERNARD F. WIENS, Deceased.

Cause No. 2239
Estate No. 511
NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 13, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

SARAH WIENS,
Executrix.
Shonghong via Swatow China.

June 13, 1923.